

Soviet-Libyan treaty worries Egypt

By Philip Finnegan

Star Cairo Correspondent
CAIRO — The Libyan-Soviet agreement in principle to sign a treaty of friendship and co-operation has been received with concern by the Egyptian government.

As one of the three signatories to the Camp David peace accords, the Egyptian government is irritated by pointed references to Camp David in the Libyan-Soviet joint communiqué.

According to the text as presented by Libyan radio, "The two sides denounced the policy of capitulation and separatist solutions of the Camp David accords, which threaten the stability, security and peace of the peoples of the area and their quest to assert their national independence."

Yet this public rhetoric is less important than the understood provisions of the treaty. A senior Egyptian foreign ministry official says, "Words mean nothing. The real question is: What do the Soviets and Libyans mean by this friendship? We are concerned if there is a buildup of Libyan forces and if the Soviet Union increases its military presence in Libya."

Egyptian and Western diplomats are watching closely to see which long-standing Libyan demands the Soviet Union has met.

First, Libya would like better repayment terms for the vast arsenal of weapons acquired from the Soviet Union, a particularly pressing need at a time when the worldwide oil glut has hit Libyan oil revenues.

Second, Libya has been seeking greater Soviet aid in developing nuclear power, particularly in the provision of nuclear reactors.

Third, Libya would like greater protection against internal subversion. According to Abdul Hamid Rabouhi, a Cairo-based Libyan dissident, Bulgarian and East German advisers are already working on organizing and training the secret police. Col. Qadhafi, even has some 300 Yugoslav body guards, though Yugoslavia claims they have been recruited privately.

The Soviet Union has been pressing Libya for greater access to Libyan military facilities, both air and naval.

The treaty may slow a growing rapprochement between Egypt and the Soviet Union. President Mubarak has been increasingly anxious to normalize Egyptian relations with the Soviet Union.

Better relations would improve Egypt's non-aligned image, improve government relations with the Egyptian left, and possibly lead to a resumption of spare parts deliveries for Egypt's Soviet-supplied military equipment.

But as it draws closer to Libya the Soviet Union is likely to be less willing to associate itself either with Egypt or with moves towards peace in the Middle East based on the Reagan plan.

The Libyan-Soviet friendship treaty may even impact slightly on Egyptian-American relations by reviving Egyptian anger over the handling of last month's Libyan-Sudanese crisis.

"Muscle-flexing by the United States may have pushed Qadhafi closer to Soviet Union," says one Egyptian editor. The Libyan-Soviet joint communiqué refers to the incident.

Provocation

The USSR condemned the American aggressive provocations and threats recently directed against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya represented by the provocation by some units of the American Sixth Fleet and the American early warning aircraft.

"It affirmed its support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its denunciation of these provocations by American imperialism with a view to intimidating the Libyan people. The two sides denounced the psychological and propaganda campaign being waged which is tantamount to a pretense to and preparation for an American aggression against the Libyan Arab people."

Muscle-flexing

During the crisis Egyptian officials were harassed and angered by the public muscle-flexing of the United States.

Though Egyptian officials requested the help of the UN, they did not request the involvement of the UN, and action which was hardly kept confidential and which Egypt viewed as overreaction.

Officials said privately then that the public surrounding American actions was embarrassing Egypt in the Arab and Non-Aligned Movement, showing its close coordination with the United States. They also suggested that the United States was strengthening Qadhafi at home by America as a foreign threat.

With this all will surround the incident not surprising to hear Egyptian officials as some blame to the United States for forcing half towards agreement on a Libyan-Soviet friendship treaty.

Habib fails to break deadlock

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM CAPT — Presidential envoy Philip Habib failed on Wednesday to break the deadlock on security arrangements that was blocking an Israeli troop-withdrawal agreement with Lebanon, and Israeli officials said Mr. Habib would return to Washington on Thursday.

The officials said Mr. Habib brought no new ideas from Lebanon to a 90-minute meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

Both Israel and Lebanon refuse to budge on the question of the future status of Maj. Saad Haddad, the rebel Lebanese officer whom Israel wants stationed as part of the Lebanese forces near the Israeli border.

Lebanon insists that Haddad be removed, saying he is too closely associated with Israel.

The officials, who could not be identified under briefing regulations, said Mr. Habib planned to return to Washington for consultations with Secretary of State Shultz. Mr. Habib planned to return to the Middle East, but the officials did not know when.

The officials quoted Mr. Shamir as repeating that the Israelis could not rely on the Lebanese army to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from infiltrating South Lebanon and resuming attacks on the Israeli frontier.

"No one among us can take the responsibility of leaving Lebanon without people there whom we can count on," the officials quoted Mr. Shamir as telling the US envoy.

Direct US-Lebanese negotiations were to resume on Thursday in the Israeli border town of Qiryat Shimon.

The officials said that both Israel and Lebanon had made concessions on a second major issue, establishing some form of relations and trade across the border.

"There is no reason why we can't make some progress even if Habib is not here," said one Israeli official.

At the latest Israeli cabinet meeting on Sunday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin was reported as saying Israel would have to decide whether to accept or reject the package deal with Lebanon if the talks made no more headway.

The cabinet was not expected to hold its routine session next Sunday because of the Passover holidays.

At least four of Begin's 21 cabinet ministers proposed that Israeli troops unilaterally withdraw 15 kilometres of the current line along the Beirut-Damascus highway to consolidate their positions.

On Monday night an Israeli soldier was killed and two others were wounded when guerrillas fired bazookas at a patrol near Khale, about 25 kilometres east of Beirut.

Ultra-modern hospitals open

Continued from page 1

internationally acceptable rates, indicate the success of the institute.

To assist the surgeons, doctors and lab technicians, the institute has the most modern equipment, such as two catheterization laboratories, invasive procedures, which is the most accurate diagnostic technique for cardiac complaints, equipment is the most expensive of all the institutes.

For non-invasive diagnosis, some of the equipment used includes the electrocardiogram, stress testing and the gamma camera for photographing heart compartments.

In-service education

The Farah Center is the latest addition to King Hussein Medical Centre. Work will be there next week, but will come in stages. The burns unit will be the first to open, followed by operating rooms, outpatient and physiotherapy clinics. Brig. Gen. Dr. Ghazi Shbeilat, head of the centre, said a unique feature was the in-service continuing education facility at the centre, which provides the doctors, nurses and paramedical staff with medical education.

All the centre staff have had intensive courses in how to run it, in order to keep up the high standard of service and care of patients.

There are a large auditorium, equipped with audiovisual aids, four classrooms, a conference room for seminars, and a modern language laboratory with a complete medical illustration department. Dr. Shbeilat said that all would be given by the centre staff themselves.

The centre is responsible for services in fields of reconstructive, orthopaedic and plastic surgery. It encompasses a 12-bed, highly specialized burn unit, a department of physical medicine and rehabilitation facilities. There is also a paediatric ward, complete with a classroom, special education, indoor and outdoor play facilities and specialized psychologists.

Dr. Shbeilat added that the centre will not only rehabilitate the patients physically, but also psychologically and socially. The modern work in the centre provides prosthesis for amputees, example, as well as pre-vocational training.

An interesting aspect of the work being done at the medical centre was expressed by Dr. Shbeilat, who said that the administrators are thinking of making the place into a regional training facility.

At the end of the visit, Sultan Qaboos was the visitors' book. "I was pleased with my visit to this centre, which undoubtedly has a great impact on the human service. I wish to express my appreciation for all those working here, asking God to grant them success in their noble mission."

The Jerusalem Star

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Executive Committee 'differences' denied

Arafat, King to meet again

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat is expected to return to Amman within the next few days.

At the end of a six-day visit fraught with speculation on the results of "crucial" talks, Mr. Arafat left Amman for Kuwait on Tuesday morning. Aides told The Star that he would return "very shortly," although no one knew whether he would be visiting other Arab countries before returning to continue discussions with His Majesty King Hussein.

Both the Jordanian and Palestinian sides issued statements at the end of the visit, saying that discussions were constructive, and would continue. The PLO statement explained that the reason for the Executive Committee's meetings in Amman this week, was the recent occurrences in the occupied Arab territories. Members denied that disagreements within the committee were standing in the way of a PLO-Jordan accord.

Arafat meets Moroccan

KUWAIT (KUNA) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat met on Wednesday with King Hassan II's counsellor, Ahmad Bin Soudah.

No official elaboration was provided, but it is believed the talks centred on a PLO-proposed extraordinary Arab summit meeting.



Bahraini work teams move sand and stones in preparation for the arrival of the huge Gulf oil slick

Oil slick fighters gather

KUWAIT (KUNA) — Gulf countries were mobilizing on Wednesday to fight the effects of a gigantic oil slick approaching their shores, as efforts to call a truce in the Gulf war picked up pace.

In Bahrain, officials said that "light oil" was sighted near the drydock and water desalination plant northeast of the island. Detachments of the Bahrain Defence Force, police and volunteers were moving sand and rocks to set up barricades and prepare a "trap space" in the water for the oil slick.

International experts have agreed to try to recapture the damaged Iranian oil wells but have asked for assurances on the safety of work teams.

Kuwaiti Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi, president of the Regional Organization for Marine Protection of the Environment (ROMPE), said that the first information was received by the



The intensive discussions between the King and Mr. Arafat took place during four meetings, which Mr. Arafat described as "positive, positive." At the press conference he held on Sunday, he said that the talks with the King would continue.

Asked about the plan for Middle East peace announced by President Reagan last September first, and whether it had a future in the area, Mr. Arafat said that depended on Mr. Reagan's attitude. He said, however, that even if the plan were to be amended, it would still be valuable, because the Americans are still giving unlimited support to Israeli aggression.

It is true, he said, that Mr. Reagan halted the delivery of F-16 fighter aircraft to Israel; but "we must remember that last week he supplied them with 200 Sidewinder missiles." Charging that Israel was "preparing for a new aggression against the Lebanese, the Palestinians and the Syrians," he said, "we must take this into consideration."

Regarding the possibility of bridging the Reagan Plan with the formula adopted by Arab leaders at last September's summit in Fez, Mr. Arafat said that he was totally committed to the Arab decision that only Fez can be the basis for a solution. Asked whether he was in agreement with Jordan on this, he said that this point was still under discussion. The Fez plan calls for an independent Palestinian state while the Reagan initiative envisaged a Palestinian homeland "in association with" Jordan.

PLO Political Department Chief Farouq Qaddumi told The Star that the United Nations and the Security Council were the only framework for

peace negotiations. "We are ready to move with all the Arabs to implement the Fez plan," he said. "We insist on a completely independent representation, and should participate in all delegations."

Mr. Qaddumi explained that the full representation of the Palestinians by the PLO is bound up with the national rights of the Palestinian people. "Any tampering with those rights (to representation) will have an adverse effect on their national rights," he added, "is inadequate and unacceptable as a basis for negotiations."

In another statement, PLO Deputy Commander Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) said that the role of the United States in the peace process depended on what the Americans offer. "So far, it has been nothing."

The Executive Committee of the PLO met twice this week for the first time in Amman after the last Palestine National Council meeting, seen by some as a sign of coming close relations, on the basis of a confederation, between the two independent states of Jordan and Palestine. In addition to discussing the situation on the West Bank, Continued on page 32

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• BRUSSELS — Israel was Wednesday accused here of using chemical poison against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories. The Brussels offices of the Arab League and the PLO both attacked Israeli blaming it for the poisoning of children in Palestinian schools as well as "in several villages and towns in the occupied territories." Hayder Kodmani, the director of the Arab League office in Brussels called on European and Belgian public opinion to become mobilised "to condemn these insidious atrocities which violate international rights."

• PARIS — French secret service organizations used former Nazi secret agents in post-war Europe to build up networks in Eastern Europe, the authoritative daily Le Monde said Wednesday. Its respected defence correspondent quoted unidentified agents of the current Direction General de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE), the main French secret service, as saying that "many dozen" ex-Nazis were used either as volunteers or by force. He said they were not "war criminals" in the sense of international conventions, and that the agents were also used by "allied or rival" services, as the cold war built up in Europe.

• MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Wednesday accused Israel of threatening to launch a "pirate strike" on Syria and charged that the United States backed the alleged Israeli plans. The warning to Israel came in an unusual government statement published by the official news agency Tass. The statement used harsh language to describe Israeli and US policy in the Middle East but did not say what Moscow would do if the supposed plans to attack Syria were actually realized.

• MANAMA — A monstrous oil slick was running amok in the Gulf Wednesday, prompting widespread fears that the region's inhabitants may soon be "drinking their own oil." The oil slick, a result of the Iraq-Iran war, edged closer to the lifeline desalination plants of the area's Arab countries. In contrast with Iran and Iraq, these countries, which have so far escaped the effects of the war, do not have a single river or lake. Impatience by the Gulf Arab states prompted Kuwait's health minister to announce Wednesday night that Arab pollution experts would be holding an emergency meeting here Sunday to effect "protective measures which must essentially centre on water sources and vital installations."

jordan

Prince stresses geographical problems

History conference kicks off

AMMAN — The relevance of geographical studies, and the influence of geography on Jordanian life today, were the themes of a speech by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday morning.

The speech, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Second International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, was read for the Crown Prince by Tourism and Antiquities Minister Ma'an Abu Nwayla. In it, Prince Hassan remarked on problems of the absence of a comprehensive land-use policy, and of rural-urban migration.

He repeated to conference his wish that scholarly work could be made more accessible to the general public, and that land-use studies on Jordan's

history and geography could be published. He had made this suggestion at the first history and archaeology conference, held at Oxford University in England three years ago.

Participants from all over the world will study and discuss a wide variety of papers under the general heading of Jordanian geology and environment, in a full schedule of working sessions lasting until Sunday, 10 April. Director-General of Antiquities Adnan Hadidi, who presided over the opening sessions, told the Star that the conference included 150 invited participants, and 100 listeners who were attending the sessions at the Anna Hotel of their own accord.

Most of the lecturers slated to give the 47 papers were already present on

opening day, Dr. Hadidi said. The run-up to the gathering included organizing an exhibition on Jordan's history and geology gathered from four different sources, and distributing a large-scale map prepared by the Jordan National Geographic Centre, which shows 216 archaeological sites just within an 18 by 24-kilometre area of the Wadi Hasa.

Among the exhibitions are a large and colourful collection of photographs of Jordanian marine life, organized by Yarmouk University, and three different collections of antique photos taken by early photographers including Horsfield and Bonfils. Pictures were contributed by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, by the Harvard University Semitic Museum and the London Institute of Archaeology.

• UNIVERSITY OF Jordan President Abdul Salam Majali has written to the chairman of the Jordanian Fertiliser Industries Co-ordinating Committee concerning co-operation between the university and the three companies represented on the committee: The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, the Arab Potash Company and the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company. The university will co-ordinate with the three companies in planning new courses, Dr. Majali said, and it welcomes the companies' preparedness to train students during the summer vacation. The university is supporting student research in higher studies in the fields of chemistry, chemical engineering, geology and mineralogy.

• THE FACULTY of agriculture opened an aviary exhibition on Monday, supervised by the society of animal production, nutrition and agricultural economy in Jordan. The exhibition displays not only birds but fish and wildlife from all over the world.

• THE UNIVERSITY is preparing for an athletic field day to be held on 11 April, under the patronage of President Ma'an.

• A SEMINAR of Arab faculties of medicine, which ended last Tuesday, recommended the use of Arabic in teaching and laying down curricula to match the qualifications of instructors. The seminar recommended that university programmes focus on studies from the Arab society's actual health, social and economic situation. It also stressed the importance of the exchange of instructors among colleges, and the equalisation of higher-study certificates issued by Arab faculties of medicine.

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Phone plant planned

AMMAN (Star) — Jordan's Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) is exploring with foreign consultants a project to establish a native telecommunications industry. The Star learned.

TCC and French firms are discussing a telephone set manufacturing plant. Jordan reportedly has 100,000 new telephones.



CAN TALKS: Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri chairs the opening of a two-day meeting of the national committee for canned foods on Wednesday. Dr. Qaddouri, speaking at the meeting in CAEU headquarters, emphasised the council's interest in supporting Arab collective performance. The committee will discuss a previous report on the implementation of Joint Arab projects. Representatives from the ministries of supply and industry, the Amman Chamber of Industry, Royal Scientific Society, Social Security Corporation, Ministry of National Economy in Tunis, Saudi Ministry of Economy, Algerian Light Industries, the CAEU, the Arab Standards and Metrology Organization and the Arab Federation for Food Industries are participating.

Ambitious farm survey begins

By Hamdan Al-Haj

Special to the Star

AMMAN — A unique and comprehensive agricultural survey considered to be one of the most important surveys ever conducted in Jordan began Saturday and is scheduled to be completed at the end of June. The survey, according to Dr. Burhan Shureideh, director-general of the Department of Statistics, is aimed at specifying the basic resources of the agricultural sector in the country in terms of food production and animal husbandry.

Dr. Shureideh said that the survey will last for three months and is being conducted in various governorates touring the areas will be 600 researchers who will question 370,000 families.

"The agricultural survey is a process whereby we will determine the extent of exploited and non-exploited land resources in the country, and the types of farming done in the areas to be surveyed," explained Dr. Shureideh. He said that when the Department of Statistics was founded in 1949, agricultural surveys were conducted in both banks of Jordan in 1953, 1965 and 1975. The findings of these surveys were used in planning agricultural programmes for the Kingdom.

The success of this particular survey, according to Dr. Shureideh, depends on the co-operation of the farmers to be questioned and others concerned with formulating agricultural policies in Jordan. "The real extent of co-operation can be measured by the work of 600 researchers and supervisors from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education and the Jordan Valley Authority on the survey," he said.

Dr. Shureideh expects that the findings of the survey will reveal the different types of land, animal husbandry and farm production relevant to agricultural output in Jordan. He then outlined the benefits of conducting such a survey by saying that the information received by the findings of the survey will be useful for those planning future agricultural programmes and projects.

• MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al-Qasbi will head the Jordanian delegation to a meeting of the Jerusalem Committee to start in Morocco on 18 April. The Minister will be accompanied by Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud, a number of foreign affairs officials and the Jordanian ambassador in Morocco.

• THE GOVERNMENT has received notification from secretary general of the Canadian civil aviation organisation confirming the group's decision to refrain from running international flights to Qalanda airport, near Jerusalem, on the grounds that this airport is located in occupied territory. The organization has expressed to Israel and other members states its condemnation of any violation of international aviation agreements.

• THREE BROTHERS, a pilot, a doctor and an engineer all died in a road accident on the Desert Highway this week, said to be one of the worst accidents that have ever hit one family. The bereaved father is Mohammad Danaleh Al-Halabi.

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jordan

France sends its rising star

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

AMMAN — This week, the French Ministry of Culture is bringing to Amman audiences one of France's rising classical musical stars as part of the 1978 Spring Festival.

Erik Berchot, a young pianist of 25, has had a meteoric ascent in the world of classical music, gleaming off the major prizes open to young artists from first prize in piano and chamber music from the Conservatoire National Supérieur de Paris (a high distinction in France) to the coveted Marguerite Long prize offered by the Prince of Monaco. Finally, he won the awe-inspiring Frederic Chopin prize in Warsaw, the apex of achievement for all young pianists.

Former winners of the prize such as Christian Zimoun and Martha Argerich were all able afterwards to forge international careers. When Berchot first played for Arthur Rubinstein, the great master remarked that he had a very bright future internationally; and to this date his career has fulfilled his earlier promise.

In recognition of his outstanding record of achievement, he was asked to play in a film on

Chopin by Francois Richienbach. He has made important television appearances, and of course played with major orchestras in France, Vienna and Poland as well as giving recitals throughout the other countries of Europe.

His playing is praised for its absolute romanticism, technical clarity and rendering of complex structures while simultaneously exploring poetic dimensions. Despite his youth his musical interpretations are mature and his musicality prodigious.

His programme for the two concerts, on Friday 8 April and Monday 11 April, is devoted entirely to Chopin, the composer for piano and Debussy, one of France's great impressionist composers. In the first half of the programme he will play Chopin's Impromptu, op. 51 no. 3 in G flat major, Chopin's sonata, op. 35 no. 2 in B flat minor, and Chopin's Scherzo, op. 31 no. 2 in B flat minor. In the second half he will play the 12 preludes from Debussy's second book of Preludes.

Erik Berchot has just completed a tour of India and it is on his return that music lovers here have the chance of hearing such a fine pianist.

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Jordan

USAID project aims to train managers

By Lella G. Deeb

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — An American development assistance official, who is now working on a training project for Jordan returned "home" again recently to continue her work.

Lella Moghannam is an American of Palestinian extraction. She has never broken her ties to the Middle East, to which she feels very close. She calls the area "home" and has many professional and personal contacts here.

On a recent professional visit to Amman, she managed to see many personal friends, who also helped her very much in her work. One of these friends is Minister of Social Develop-

ment In'am Al-Mufti, who "advised me on what to do and where to go," particularly where the training of women and their affairs is concerned.

Miss Moghannam, a co-ordinator of the technical bureau of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), says that the US encourages the improvement of the status of women, which is an integral part of the Jordanian five-year plan. It will be included in the project she is now working on.

Her career background has been mostly in the Middle East. She has spent some time in Iran, eight years in Tunisia, and has made many trips to Jordan. She describes her job as assist-

ing in planning the work of the Near East Bureau as well as developing and designing projects for training in the area.

Her present assignment was requested by Mr. Walter Bollinger, USAID director in Amman. He asked her to assist in writing a project paper on "Development Administration Training". It is hoped that 160 Jordanians will be trained in a project to grow out of this paper. The training will cover management and administration in addition to skills in subjects such as hospital administration, nursing, computer science, some agricultural work and the training of trainers in all subjects. Thirty graduate degree grants in various fields will be included in the total number.

Miss Moghannam notes that there are two excellent universities already operating in Jordan with graduate programmes, plus a third now being set up. This is in addition to 45 community colleges. She says it is important to look at all this and find out why, when all this is available, there is still a need for human resource programmes in both graduate academic and vocational fields.

She has noticed an important point: When Jordanians "want to do research or write feasibility studies, they depend on the outside," therefore they must do post-graduate research themselves to fill this gap.

A number of manpower surveys have been done or are coming up. One such survey was done by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education. It involves only the demand for

manpower, and included 20 organizations and government institutions.

The other survey will be done by the National Planning Council (NPC) as of next September. It will cover the priority needs of 64 government agencies for 1983-84.

Both surveys are done on a periodic basis. Miss Moghannam will be very helpful to these agencies. The programme working on will be a joint one between the NPC and USAID. Needs to be implemented and training should start in 1983.

Miss Moghannam said that participants will probably also be United States for training, but some funds earmarked for the third country, such as Lebanon, will also be some in-country seminars for mid-level levels.

The programme is based on Jordan sees as its own need. It will advise USAID on the project's initial duration.

There's more to be found in the ground

By Hamdan Al-Haj

Special to The Star

AMMAN — The recent discovery of new large deposits of phosphate in northern Jordan, near Dair Yassin and Samour, led to the formation of a joint committee between the Ministry of Jordan and the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company to explore the possibility of mining those deposits.

The fact that this discovery was made until now illustrates the ample geological exploration in Jordan — a lack stressed by Dr. Salameh, the head of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy at the university.

In an interview with The Star, Salameh said the main minerals found in Jordan include phosphate, salts of various kinds (sulfate, sulphate, and potash), oil shale, decorative stones such as limestone, marble and glass sand. "In some of the kingdom we easily find minerals, which are used in industries," Dr. Salameh said. "Copper and manganese exploration is commercially viable under market conditions."

Some of these minerals are in quantities. The Dead Sea is a source of bromine and other minerals. Jordan has not been well investigated, particularly in some regions. Detailed investigations are needed, Dr. Salameh said, noting that some new resources have been covered but not yet explored. Unusual varieties of minerals are also found.

Asked about the possibility of covering oil in Jordan, Dr. Salameh said that none has yet been found, though small spots have been found in some exploratory work. An interesting possibility is that of finding uranium from Jordanian phosphate ore.

Asked about his department's contribution to geological exploration, he said it is not a geological department, rather devotes itself to geological studies. However, in the phosphate discovery, "we are able to point out some resources such as uranium in the area and thermal springs."

New project aims to boost expertise

WSC consults with locals

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) this week received prequalification applications from Jordanian sanitary engineering companies to work on a unique \$41 million water supply and sewerage project.

The project is supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID). It will bring improved domestic water supply and sanitary services to five towns in southern Jordan and four in the north. However, it is unlike all other such projects, in that now the WSC is concentrating on local expertise, in an attempt to upgrade the quality of Jordanian consultancy services.

Mastering technique

WSC Deputy Director-General Aref Bahaddin told The Star the venture's main aim was the transfer of technology, within the long-range effort to protect and conserve Jordan's scarce water resources. "We have to master the techniques of water treatment and handling," Col. Bahaddin said, pointing out that in the past the

WSC has had to deal mainly with foreign firms in all stages of water projects.

Feasibility studies, detailed design supervision and even final construction were almost always handled by non-Jordanians, even when local participation was specified in the tender invitations. When the projects required association between a foreign and a local firm, the latter tended to become "little more than a commissioning agent," Col. Bahaddin said.

USAID has been assisting, "for the past several months," on an attempt to upgrade local capabilities in both feasibility studies and detailed design work, and later in construction. The current project covers the towns of Irbid, Karak, Tafila and Ma'an in the south, and Mafrqa, Ramtha, Ajloun, Ajlara and 'Ain Jinnah in the north.

Feasibility studies on these towns have already been completed, by two American firms in co-operation with local partners. The WSC now wants to "reverse" this arrangement in the project's next stage, Col. Bahaddin said. Detailed designs of the new water and sewer systems, and supervision of their construction, would be mainly

done by the locals, who could call on their foreign partners for assistance whenever necessary.

By this arrangement it is hoped that two Jordanian firms will emerge with enough in-depth experience to take on further such projects in the future. Originally one idea had been to open the field to three firms, to get a stronger "tripod" of local expertise; but this has not been done because the WSC and others believe that there would not be enough work to keep all three firms busy.

The current project requires the local consultants to associate with companies from the US only. This is to meet the requirements of USAID, which is lending Jordan \$15 million for the project. The prequalifying companies are also required to show that some key staff members have experience in the kind of sanitary engineering work involved, as well as a large enough technical and engineering staff to handle a project of this scale. Col. Bahaddin said that many Jordanian consulting offices were actually only one-man operations, who would be incapable of taking on the work.

60% contribution

The local firms should do at least 60 per cent of the work on the project, compared to a contribution of perhaps 10 per cent they have put in on some earlier ventures. Col. Bahaddin also emphasised that the US partners, when asked to contribute engineering work of their own, must do this work within Jordan rather than at their home offices. This will help the locals to benefit from their experience.

The WSC hopes to extend this exercise in technology transfer to take in Jordanian construction firms as well, Col. Bahaddin said. A similar co-operative arrangement for construction will be considered after the current project is completed.

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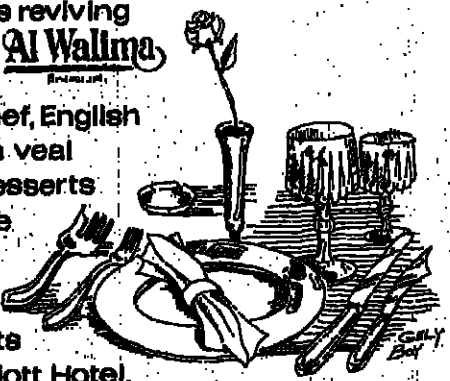
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Jordan

● THE NEW sewage treatment plant of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA), to be built at Khirbet Al-Samra northeast of Amman, will be connected to the existing station in 'Ain Ghazal. The new plant, covering 2,500 dunums, will contain a large number of aeration pools to conduct natural purification. The JD 17 million project will be completed within 18 months. AWSA Director General Mohammed Al-Kallani told The Star that AWSA plans to clear the Sall (the stream running through downtown Amman) of all kinds of wastewater when the Khirbet Al-Samra plant is completed.

● THE MINISTRY of Tourism and Antiquities, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in co-operation with Jordanian travel offices and hotels, have invited 40 people to visit Jordan by the end of April. The prospective guests are mostly the managers of European travel firms who do not operate tours to Jordan. The move is meant as a marketing step to encourage those firms to include Jordan in their activities.

● WATER SUPPLY Corporation Director-General Yassin Al-Kayed, will leave Amman next week for the US to visit the water and sewerage authority for suburban Washington and to reach an agreement on the details of a co-operative programme between the two parties. A number of American experts are to be brought in to work for the corporation, and modern technical equipment will be supplied.

● NATIONAL PLANNING Council President Hanna Odeh and Free Zones Corporation Director Mohammed Al-Abdallat recently visited Brussels, where they met Belgian businessmen to acquaint them with the economic and commercial situation in Jordan, and the possibilities of investment and co-operation. Their visit was made upon the invitation of the Arab-Belgian chamber of commerce.

● THE JORDAN Electric Power Company announced that it plans to electrify several villages in Madaba District through American, Soviet and World Bank loans, during the next two years.

● A LABOUR agreement was signed last Saturday at the Ministry of Labour, settling a dispute between the Petrochemical Workers Union and the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company. The settlement provided for an increase in workers' salaries and other benefits.

● THE UNIVERSITY of Jordan received a donation of JD 100,000 as a donation from the banking sector. The Jordan University Hospital is to get JD 40,000 of the total and the university JD 60,000.

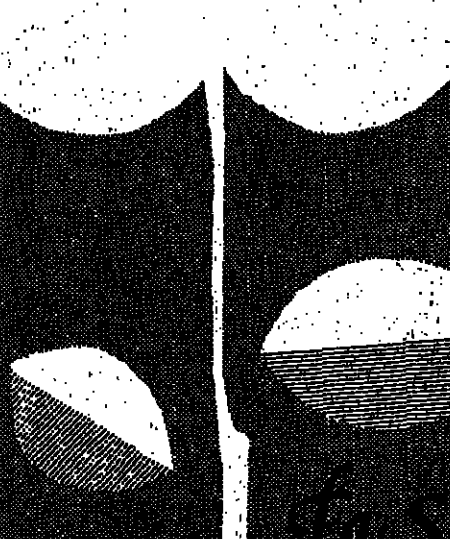
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Soviets stymied in productivity push

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW (ONS)—A major Soviet experiment to increase labour productivity and reduce over-manning in factories has run into serious difficulties to the public dismay of its champions.

The Soviet Union's economic priority at the moment is to increase efficiency of production to offset an acute shortage of labour and rapidly rising raw material costs. The way in which an experiment directly targeted against one of those problems has almost run into the ground is an example of the difficulties that await partial attempts to reform the Soviet economic system.

Nearly 16 years ago a chemicals complex at Shekino in the Tula region south of Moscow started to experiment with a system that was supposed to rid it of excessive labour. The idea was that if fewer workers could achieve the same or greater production, they would be rewarded with part of the wages that had been saved.

The experiment worked. The chemicals plant has trimmed its workforce by 2,000 since 1967 from 7,000 to 5,000. Labour productivity has risen four times, output three times and labour discipline, according to the plant's own workers, has also greatly improved.

If these results are so satisfactory why hasn't

the experiment been more widely copied? Countrywide application of the Shekino method has apparently released only a million workers for redeployment. This is less than 3 per cent of all workers engaged in industrial production.

Only 4,000 of the country's industrial associations and enterprises have gone over to the Shekino method and many of them, according to the Moscow press, in only a halfhearted way. A major difficulty has been the reluctance of industrial managers to get rid of workers who may be without real jobs but whom they nevertheless regard as an essential reserve for emergencies.

If a factory's production has been held up because of poor supplies—a common occurrence—it may have to catch up with its plan in a mighty rush known as "storming". For storming it helps to have as many hands as possible, even if they spend much of the rest of the year doing nothing very worthwhile.

A big labour force also helps a factory manager meet the regular crisis calls for industrial labour to help out farms at peak moments of the harvest. A factory whose labour is all sown and bone could not detach several hundred men for farm work without doing its own production plans considerable damage.

The experiment has also been limited from the

start by one very important consideration. There was never any idea that workers released by the Shekino method should be left jobless and forced to move in search of work elsewhere. The 2,000 men and women liberated at the Shekino chemicals complex were all absorbed by new projects nearby.

Full employment is the basis of the unwritten social contract that has grown up between government and governed in the Soviet Union. To introduce what in the West is called fractional unemployment on the necessary scale would be highly unpopular and very difficult to reconcile with official ideology.

But the Shekino method has also suffered at the hands of the central bureaucracy. In February no less a person than Ivan Yurak, head of the Tula region party organisation and a member of the Central Committee for over 20 years, went on television to blast the State Committee for Labour and Wages, Moscow ministries and planning bodies for holding back the Shekino method even in the plant that had initiated it.

The plant is now in a classic Catch 22 situation. With its workforce now down to 5,000 it would like to reduce it further but it has been told by Moscow that under existing wage regulations it will fall into an inferior category if it does so, and both wage levels and other benefits would have to be lowered as a result.

"Pravda" recently printed comments on the experiment's original plan and by now been worked over and over times by the Committee for Labour and Wages had become "cumbersome and unworkable". In some cases the plan destroyed the original purpose of the experiment.

The paper also reported that the centre had forced the Shekino managers to withhold wage increases that 1,700 workers had earned under the experiment's terms. "Isn't this likely to destroy the plan?" the paper asked.

"Pravda" went on to quote a letter by the First Secretary of the Shekino party organisation. "Because of the plan and wages had to be altered," he wrote, "the Shekino method is not going to its full extent even in the enterprise birth to it."

One of the themes that Yuri Andropov stressed since he took over the party last November has been the need to get rid of ways of making a creeping economic reform more efficiently. The fate of the Shekino experiment suggests that only a persistent campaign by the leadership will get the country on track, let alone lead to the hoped practice throughout the country.

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THE MARKET had a resurgence of large-scale trading this week, mainly in the banks sector. The Jordan Securities Corporation and the Arab Finance Corporation have now got into the act.

During the week from 29 March to 4 April, over 1.138 million shares were handled, at a market value of JD 4.72 million divided among 2,200 contracts, an increase of 118.2 per cent compared to last week. Daily handling reached JD 944,000 and deviation exceeded 31 per cent or 6.4 per cent of the market total. This means that instability has returned to the market.

The banks sector occupied 80 per cent of the market, an increase of 8.1 points compared to last week. Five banks out of 15 occupied 94.9 per cent of the sector or 75.9 per cent of the total. They were Bank of Jordan with 45.9 per cent of the sector or 36.7 per cent of the total; Jordan National Bank with 23.7 per cent and 19 per cent respectively; Jordan Securities Corporation (17 per cent and 13.6 per cent); the Islamic Bank (6 per cent and 4.8 per cent), and Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan), which occupied 2.3 per cent of the sector or 1.8 per cent of the market this week.

Industrials accounted for 14.9 per cent of total dealings, a drop of 1.9 points compared to last week. Five industrial companies out of 29 occupied 73.2 per cent of the sector or 10.9 per cent of the market total. Mas Blades Manufacturing had 27.8 per cent of the sector or 4.1 per cent of the total, followed by National Industries with 25.9 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively; Jordan Cement Factories (7.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent); Intermediate Petrochemical Industries (6.2 per cent and 0.9 per cent), and Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (5.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent).

The insurance sector occupied 3.5 per cent of the market total, retreating 3.4 points compared to last week. Two out of nine firms occupied 56.9 per cent of the sector or 2 per cent of the market. Jordan Insurance had 30.2 per cent of the sector or 1.1 per cent of the total, and General Insurance 26.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

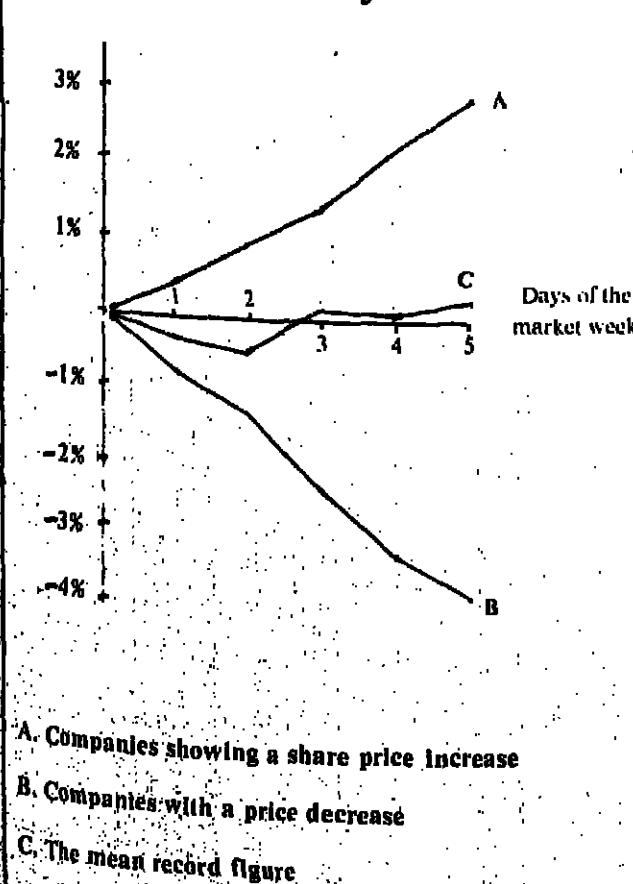
The services sector occupied only 1.6 per cent of the market, showing a drop of 2.8 points compared to last week. Two out of nine services companies accounted of 57.1 per cent of the sector or 0.9 per cent of the market total. They were Arab Investment and International Trading (12.6 per cent of the sector or 0.5 per cent of the total) and National General Investments (24.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent).

The shares of 62 companies decreased including: Mas Blades Industry closing at JD 0.77 down from JD 0.820, Cairo-Amman Bank at JD 7.800 down from JD 8.200, General Insurance at JD 3.450 down from JD 3.650, Holy Land Insurance at JD 1.850 down from JD 1.950 and Yarmouk Insurance at JD 1.850 down from JD 1.950.

The share price of nine companies remained unchanged. The record figure indicated a rise of about 0.2 per cent. Hesitation came a daily average of 1.1 per cent, indicating instability of prices.

In the over-the-counter market, about 685,000 shares were handled at a market value of more than JD 720,000.

The weekly record



Development aid: Two sides of coin

Two writers for the New York Times examine the pros and cons of large-scale development assistance from industrialised northern countries to the developing countries of the South

'Lend and create a partner'

By Pamela S. Falk

NEW YORK — The bill proposed by President Reagan to increase America's contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by 50 per cent (\$8.4 billion) deserves bipartisan support. Contrary to some protectionist Democrats' fears, the plan will save American jobs even as it employs people in the developing world. The argument of some Republicans that a few losses might discipline private banks for the future, overlooks the consequences of such discipline on debtors and on American business.

No matter how it's cloaked, opposition to an increased contribution to the IMF is opposition to economic growth in the world's poor regions.

How did the international financial crisis come about? Developing countries failed to anticipate the global oil crisis and the ripple effect of tight American monetary and fiscal policies that made dollars scarcer and debt repayment difficult. Private banks, which stepped in with loans when no one else would, must bear responsibility for failing to obtain adequate data about borrowing countries' total indebtedness.

Severe consequences

Finger-pointing aside, the fact remains that the developing countries have come up short, the IMF will soon exhaust its resources and the developed countries—particularly the United States, West Germany and Japan—remain the only sources of new funding. Failure to support the IMF would have severe consequences. Clearly, private banks would suffer. (Right after Mexico's financial crisis last summer, for example, fearful United States consumers sold certificates of deposit and bank notes in record numbers.)

But the damage inflicted on the United States' job market would be no less significant, because when the developing world's ability to buy decreases, US exports suffer. One of eight American jobs relies on those exports. Since developing countries buy almost half of all US exports, 500,000 domestic jobs could be lost if trade significantly declined.

Unfortunately, labour leaders fear that jobs in Detroit would be lost to Sao Paulo or Kingston, Jamaica, and say that "by limiting lending" we are protecting ourselves. That myth is being debunked. For American production relies on markets and markets rely on trade. Exports to Latin America alone are

expected to drop by at least \$20 billion this year.

Stopgap aid

There are signs that the crisis can be stabilized. The Federal Reserve Board last summer slightly eased monetary controls, interest rates dropped and international liquidity increased in time to soften some negative effects of cash shortages in several developing countries. Indeed, most countries on the brink of default in the past year—among them, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Yugoslavia, Ecuador and South Korea—have obtained stopgap IMF and private-sector aid.

The major powers agreed in principle, at the Cancun summit conference in 1981, that the developing world's economic and political stability is bound up with that of the developed world. Moreover, to co-ordinate lending, private banks have created their own world credit bureau, the Institute for International Finance.

The International Monetary Fund remains the logical institution for channeling large-scale aid to the developing world. Although its lending conditions are controversial, there is general agreement that it provides the benefits of both shared lending and shared risks among contributor countries. It should be remembered that the proposed increase is far less than the 80 per cent West Germany and France demanded. Moreover, while the plan would bail out some overextended American banks, if the plan is rejected the real losers will be peoples of the developing world.

Co-ordinated programmes

Debate will centre on the level of world economic growth that is desirable to meet the goal of growth without inflation. The long-term solution rests on variables: American economic recovery, increased international trade, employment programmes and more lending to developing countries.

The world economic crisis substantiates the adage "Lend a small amount and create a debtor; lend a large amount and create a partner."

Pamela S. Falk, programme director at the American Society Center for Inter-American Relations, is assistant professor of political science at Hunter College.

'Aid rewards incompetence'

By Melvyn B. Krauss

NEW YORK—Bemoaning the lack of attention paid to its 1980 report, Willy Brandt's Independent Commission on International Development Issues has produced a sequel, this time insisting that its recommendations be implemented to avert worldwide "anarchy." While it is true that economic conditions have worsened in the intervening years, the commission's pronouncements make no more sense in 1983 than they did in 1980.

Cynics might conclude that the Brandt Commission's preoccupation with ruin and collapse follows logically from its membership—mostly former heads of state whose various defenestrations have forced them to look for new pulpits from which to preach the policies for which they were given the boot.

The commission is an ad hoc body and has no basis in law—only the aura of respectability that usually accrues to councils of elders.

Its recommendations are a series of verbiages on the same theme: that richer industrialized nations should immediately begin large-scale transfers of wealth to poorer nations as a means of lifting them through the current liquidity crisis from falling revolutionary upheaval. There is a certain attractiveness to the surface logic of this argument.

There is the implication of guilt for the "have" nations, who greedily produce and acquire vast surpluses of goods. And there is the corresponding assumption of innocence for the "have-not" nations, whose economies have been buffeted by such uncontrollable factors as the steep rise in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' oil prices and the ravages of multinational corporations. Like a John Wayne movie, however, the good guys in the Brandt scenario are just too good, and the bad guys too bad, to be believed.

Brandt II calls for a major new allocation of special drawing rights to be distributed to the least-developed countries on the basis of need. Special drawing rights are nothing more than international credit money, backed by International Monetary Fund reserves. Making major new allocations of special drawing rights to bail out Third World debtors would have two devastating consequences.

First, the expansion of drawing rights would fuel a new round of inflation by effectively increasing the world's stock of money without an accompanying creation of new output. Second, allocation of special drawing rights on the basis of need would be a highly arbitrary and subjective process.

very nations that had most badly needed their economies and created the need for rewarding economic incompetence. More aid would only encourage it.

The call for increase in direct investment in Brandt I and II recalls a policy about the mid-set of the Brandt commission. Experience has demonstrated that World Bank policies that have broken down debtors on United States Foreign aid would be used to grow at best rates.

Two examples, Taiwan and South Korea, illustrate this point. Huge amounts of States foreign aid distributed to these nations in the 1950's and early 1960's failed to grow and simply buttressed the protectionist economies. When more political reasons in the mid-1960s, both were forced to change economic strategies both adopted outward-looking export policies, making investment attractive to foreigners by low taxes, high-incentive domestic savings, and a focus on export-led growth. Today, both of these countries, like many of their Pacific Basin neighbours, are enjoying levels of prosperity to which no one could have predicted without painful recent deep recession without painful "reforms".

In comparison, countries such as Ghana and Indonesia, which have not depended on substantial infusions of foreign aid, have languished.

No one can deny the seriousness of the economic crisis confronting many developing nations. It is true that huge third-world debtors are sleeping nights in government capital. South and financial capitals of the world are seeing cash flows imposed by soaring oil prices are only one part of the world oil price crisis—the pressure on Third World nations to thrive—can only be met by adoption of long-range growth policies that will benefit the domestic economies of those nations.

No volume of income (transfers) is enough, no patchwork reassignment of national banking system will be enough, if developing countries are to prosper strings by which they are bound.

The Brandt Commission is a step in the right direction. It is a good idea to have the very conditions it claims to address.

Melvyn B. Krauss, an economist and associate at the Manhattan Institute for Research and Action, is author of "Development Aid."



Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd

Text for expatriate recruiting

THE JORDAN Phosphate Mines Co. is a large rock phosphate producer in Jordan employing about 4,000 people at Rusafa, El Hassa and El Abyad Mines. Mining excavations involve shovel/truck and dragline operations. The following challenging positions are available for the operation and maintenance of a 10 million BCM per year dragline plant at El Hassa Mines 135 km south of Amman:

1. DRAGLINE OPERATION MANAGER

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mining engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 10 years experience in open pit mining or large earth-moving operations, several years of which spent in walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for continuous operation and maintenance of a dragline plant consisting of a 41 cu yd and 313 ft-boom electric walking dragline, two D9 bulldozers, two 45-R blasthole drills, Anfo truck, two cranes, complete maintenance workshop and 33/6.6 KV Power Distribution System. Manage a work force of about 70 consisting of local and expatriate labour. Perform all necessary planning, scheduling, budgeting, etc. Report to El Hassa Mine Manager for instructions and coordination.

2. DRAGLINE MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mechanical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience on maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of which with walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and mechanical availability of dragline plant machinery listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all mechanical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely requisitions of all mechanical spares and maintenance supplies.

3. DRAGGING ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in electrical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience in electrical maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of which with electrical dragline or large electric shovel operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and electrical availability of dragline plant equipment listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all electrical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely orders of electrical spares and maintenance supplies.

4. Two Mechanical Maintenance Supervisors
5. Electrical Maintenance Supervisor
6. Drilling and Blasting Foreman
7. Welding Supervisor
8. Three 1st-class Dragline Maintenance Electricians
9. Electronic and Instrument Technician
10. Three Dragline Operators
11. Two 1st-class Welders with certificates
12. Two 1st-class Fitters for dragline maintenance.

Conditions of employment: Employment is normally by 1-year contract renewable annually. Salaries are negotiable and paid free of tax.

Benefits include 30 days annual leave, return air fares to place of recruitment are paid to the employee, his wife and children up to 18 years of age at the end of each 12-month period of service. Unused annual leave is carried forward. Rent-free housing is available at El-Hassa town site. Company's health scheme and the national pension insurance will apply to all expatriate employees. Employment is scheduled to start in May 1983 but not later than August 1983.

Applications providing full details of qualifications, experience, marital status and other personal data, together with a passport size photo, names and dates of birth of family members, contact phone number and address should be forwarded by air mail to:

Managing Director
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.
Post Office Box 30
Amman - Jordan

Military chief not alarmed at F-16 suspension

TEL AVIV — Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, Israel's military chief of staff, was quoted Sunday as saying he was not alarmed by the suspension of US warplane deliveries to Israel, and did not foresee armed Soviet intervention in the Middle East. In interviews with two newspapers marking his retirement later this month, Eytan remarked that no matter how he assessed the warplane embargo, he would be criticized. Eytan was quoted as saying: "It doesn't harm our superiority, the Americans will say 'OK, we'll maintain the embargo for another two years.' If I say it does harm our superiority, the Jews will get panicky and say 'we're in danger.'"

Algeria and Morocco

moving toward normalization

ALGIERS — The visit of Moroccan Interior Minister Ibrahim Bassel has brought Moroccan-Algerian relations a step closer to normalization seven years after diplomatic ties were severed over the war in the Western Sahara. In a joint statement at the end of his four-day visit Saturday, Bassel and Algerian Interior Minister covered "different political, technical and legal measures which should be taken to facilitate the circulation of people and goods and to favour the progressive normalization of relations within a reasonable delay." Algerian sources said the discussions centred on the compensation of property lost by nationals of both countries expelled from Morocco or Algeria after diplomatic relations were cut in 1976.

BBC's coverage of the Mid-East might change

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) coverage of Middle East affairs will be closely monitored for bias following the government's decision to appoint a self-declared Zionist as its chairman, a leading Labour member of parliament said. David Watkins, chairman of his party's Middle East council and a joint chairman of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, was commenting on the appointment of Stuart Young, who will take up his BBC post in August. Young has extensive links with Israel, he is a director of an Israeli bank, and also holds the governorship of Tel Aviv University.

El Al losses will reach \$70 million

TEL AVIV — The losses of the Israeli Airlines Company El Al last year are expected to reach \$70 million as a result of strikes. The company will ask the government to settle private loans concluded for the purchasing of Boeing 707 aircraft, and to cover the company's losses.

Sudan and Egypt announce manoeuvres

CAIRO — Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, announced that a joint Egyptian-Sudanese manoeuvre will take place but declined to set a date. In a speech delivered in Alexandria, the minister said that the Egyptian military forces will always strive to defend Egypt against foreign aggression.

Iranian airforce technicians put on trial

TEHRAN — Eight technicians from the Iranian airforce appeared in court on charges of assisting opposition leaders — Bani Sadr and Masoud Rajawi — to escape from Iran in 1981 via a Tehran airforce base. Iranian daily "Kavehan" said that those involved stole two identification cards and clothes and that they have made some technical adjustments to the Boeing 707 to enable it to evade pursuit.



Iranian prisoners of war

The bureaucratic imperative for war with Iraq



Khomeini

By William O. Beeman

WARS FREQUENTLY continue because they serve the domestic policies of nations which perpetrate them. The two-and-a-half year old Iran-Iraq conflict is no exception.

This destructive war has cost Iran thousands of lives—including between 6,000 and 8,000 killed on 10 February, the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Islamic Republic. Now new rumours of yet another Iranian offensive are in the air. Iranians and Arabs alike wonder when the fighting will end.

To outsiders, the Iranian actions seem utterly pointless. The clerical regime seems to be sacrificing young men on a series of futile missions with no clear goals in mind. But the sad truth is that the war does serve a clear goal: It is a powerful prop for the government of the Islamic Republic.

The war with Iraq is the only action being undertaken by the Iranian government that continues to receive consistent public support. Like the hostage crisis before it, the war has served as a mask for the myriad difficulties that prevent the Iranian economy from reviving. Shortages of food, raw materials and consumer goods have been blamed on the war. Protests of any sort have been drowned in apocalyptic fervor. War matters and armed youths have been turned into heroes and paraded endlessly on television in the press. The war is literally the only game in town. They cannot give it up.

It also serves to keep the army in check. What is away at the front, the army cannot be taking against the clerics. The Ayatollah Khomeini remains too well that the Pahlavi dynasty arose from the ranks of the army as Col. Reza Khan, later "Reza Shah Great," marched with his purson on Ebrahim Sadegh, no is not likely while Khomeini is alive, but should such an event could mark the end of his life's work.

The question of the successor to Khomeini is one of the war's continuance, just as it underlies every major political question in Iran today. Men like President Khomeini and Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Mohtashami-Razavi lack the spiritual credentials, despite their power, to succeed to Khomeini's constitutional position, "fajih," or chief jurisprudent. Thus they need all the power they can get to engineer matters so that Khomeini's successor will not endanger the current power structure. War buys them that time.

As has been seen in the current Opec dealings, Iran is using the war as an excuse for non-cooperation with the members of that organization. More than once, Iranian representatives have intimated that they have no desire to contribute to improving the economic picture of states continue to send support to the Iraqis—a backhanded reference to Saudi Arabia. In classic Middle Eastern bargaining fashion, they have used the war as a means of weakening Saudi Arabia's call for unity among oil producing states thereby weakening the Saudi's overall claims to leadership in Opec.

In the meantime, the war has become so personalized it may take the removal of either Khomeini or Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to bring it to a close.

The Arab world trembles at the thought of a Shi'a Iranian victory. It would signal a triumph of Shi'a Islam over the Sunni world. It would also surely result in a major political and religious orientation of the Iraqi government, and set off unimaginable new forces in the region.

Such a victory may not be impossible for Iran. The powerful domestic impetus for keeping the war alive, as well as the nation with strong desires to export their brand of Islamic revolution, make an attractive package for Iran's neighbors.

The cruelest aspect of any war lies in the needlessness of it produces. Iran has more than three times the population of Iraq, and thus can sacrifice proportionately more young people. At some point in the future, however, there will be a day of reckoning. This will come when the families of the young men begin to realize that their sons did not die for a religion or even for Islam. They have died to satisfy the power of a few miserable bureaucratic clerics who can only save themselves on the blood of the innocent.

(Pacific News Service)



TOKYO — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived in the Japanese capital Tuesday where he will stay for five days. The president, who is accompanied by his wife, is currently conducting a tour of the Far East that already took him to China. Mr. Mubarak will stop in Pakistan on his way back. (AP photo)

The image of Peace Now movement

By Colin Smith

JERUSALEM — "When the Palestinian was hanging naked in the emptiness of Beirut, he saw but one supporter the demonstrators in Tel Aviv," declared the Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish, recently.

The Israeli demonstrators who comforted Darwish and Palestinians like him, after the Arab world had apparently abandoned them to their fate, belonged to an organization called Peace Now.

On 3 July last year, less than a month after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Peace Now mustered 100,000 demonstrators in Tel Aviv in a protest against the war. Three months later, after Lebanese Christian militiamen under Israeli command massacred Palestinian civilians in West Beirut, an estimated 400,000 Peace Now protesters held another mass rally in Tel Aviv.

That rally, which was also supported by the Labour-aligned opposition to Begin's right-wing coalition government, persuaded the Israeli cabinet to establish a commission of inquiry into the massacre under Yitzhak Kahan, president of the Supreme Court. When the government seemed reluctant to carry out Kahan's recommendation to fire Ariel Sharon, then Israeli defence minister, Peace Now demonstrated outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem.

As they assembled there, the demonstrators, predominantly middle-class Europeans, were taunted by prime minister Begin's supporters: mostly young Oriental Jews whose parents came to Israel from the Arab countries that surround it.

Somebody threw a grenade into the torchlit ranks of the Peace Now supporters and a reserve paratrooper officer called Emil Grunzweig was killed. For many Israelis, Grunzweig's murder was a shocking reminder of just how polarized their society had become.

Grunzweig was a founder member of the movement, whose roots lie in a letter 350 reserve officers and soldiers sent to Begin after Israel's first invasion of Lebanon five years ago (this month).

In that letter they condemned "a government that will prefer the existence of Israel in borders of the Greater Israel to its existence in peace." It went on: "We are fully aware of the security

requirements of the state of Israel and the difficulties that lie on the path to peace... (but) the strength of the Israel defence forces lies in the identification of its soldiers with the course of the state of Israel."

In this respect the rank and file of Peace Now are totally different to the peacekeepers of Western Europe or North America. Few are pacifists. Many have seen active service. Several have had distinguished military careers.

"The importance of Peace Now," says Galia Golan, an American-born professor of Soviet studies who is one of a team handling its public relations, "is that most other movements like this started with the intelligentsia. This started at the centre of society and that explains its popularity."

Some of the movement's critics have alleged that it receives funds from the CIA or Saudi Arabia. There have been accusations that it is trying to lower army morale and give information to the enemy.

Peace Now has a committee-style leadership and for the foreseeable future intends to remain a loosely knit extra-parliamentary protest movement rather than to enter politics. Members support President Reagan's initiative, rejected by the Begin government, which calls for a Palestinian entity on the West Bank that would be federated with Jordan. Because of this they have frequently demonstrated against the building of new settlements in the territories occupied since the 1967 war.

Conscious of Peace Now's overwhelmingly European image, its activists are trying to take their message to the overcrowded Oriental neighbourhoods. In some areas the canvassers are protected by the few Oriental Jews who have always been members of the movement. "The Begin government has been manipulating the Oriental community," said Professor Golan.

"The issue of peace is very much connected with the slums."

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Bomb explodes in Baghdad

BAGHDAD — An explosion took place early Tuesday in front of a printing plant here causing "little" damage to the premises, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The agency quoted an unidentified spokesman ministry saying "the agents of Iranian regime and its Arab-speaking allies" planted the explosive device near Al-Hurriyah printing house. The spokesman said "the explosion manifests the despair of the stooges in the face of adhesion of the Iraqi people behind the leadership of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party and its great revolution."

Pakistan voices concern over West

Bank poisonings

ISLAMABAD — A spokesman for Pakistan's foreign ministry Tuesday expressed deep concern over reports that hundreds of Palestinian school girls in the Israeli-occupied territories had been poisoned. He also deplored that reported desecration of some mosques by the Zionists. These outrages cannot but be condemned by world opinion as a negation of all norms of civilized conduct, he said. The spokesman added that such provocative actions could only aggravate the tensions in the region and create fresh obstacles in the search for peace and stability in the Middle East.

Iran renews agreement to supply

Syria with oil

NICOSIA — Iran renewed an agreement to supply Syria with oil, Tehran radio reported Tuesday. Iran's Oil Minister Muhammad Gharazi said in an interview with Tehran radio the agreement provides for the supply of 6.7 million tons of oil to Syria over the next 12 months. Syria will pay for nine million tons in cash, 700,000 tons will be settled through a barter deal and one million will be provided free "as a reward for the Syrian army's fight against Israel," Gharazi added.

Lebanon to cancel Cairo

Agreement

BEIRUT — The Lebanese daily Al-Nahar predicted that the Lebanese government will cancel the Cairo Agreement concluded between Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance in 1969. This will be the second step taken by the Lebanese government following its decision to dissolve the command of the Arab Peace-Keeping Forces. The Cairo Agreement was concluded to organize Palestinian existence in Lebanon.

CBS photographers arrested

WEST BANK — The Israeli authorities arrested two CBS photographers who took pictures of the cases of poisoning in Rafidia hospital, Nablus. Radio Israel reported that the two correspondents were arrested upon an order from Gen. Uri Or after they have recorded the statements of poisoned students. Israeli soldiers confiscated the cameras of those correspondents. The director of CBS office in Tel Aviv denied that the two correspondents took pictures out of the hospital but they were arrested because they entered the hospital.

McGovern criticizes the senate

DAHRAN — Former Senator George McGovern criticized the Senate's resolution to increase military aid to Israel and referred to it as a grave error because it has been issued at the time several Israelis were protesting against the hostile attitude of their government. He requested that military aid to Israel should be made conditional to Israeli's protesting military aid to Israel should be made conditional to Israel's preliminary approval to withdraw from Lebanon and to start negotiating for a just settlement of the Palestine problem. The statement was made by McGovern after visiting the University of Petroleum and Mines in Dahrain.

middle east

US aid to Israel: The vital link

By Thomas R. Stauffer
Special to the Star

Part III

There are several measures of Israel's dependency. The trade deficit is the most immediate gauge, reflecting the extent to which the country continues to consume in excess of its production. The deficit has grown from a few hundred million dollars in the early 1950's to an estimated \$5 billion-plus for 1982/3, a sizable jump from \$3.8 billion for 1980. The current account deficit has been financed almost entirely through aid or concessional finance, and an increasingly negative element in recent years has been the interest payments on foreign debts, which have escalated rapidly in spite of the massive grant aid and the low interest rates on most borrowings.

The deficit is a significant fraction of total GNP, running from 40 percent in 1979 to 25 percent in 1980, and is expected to rise again for 1982 and 1983, since the economic forecasts made prior to the June invasion of the Lebanon have proved to be much too sanguine.

The aid dependency is actually much higher than the figures of 25 per cent or so indicated above, because of two further effects. First, the trade deficit considerably understates the actual aid, because some aid simply finances the debt service, thereby permitting imports to be greater.

Secondly, there is a foreign aid multiplier effect which is large and therefore cannot be ignored, lying between 1.5 and perhaps 1.8. Aid dollars, by financing the import of tradable goods, permit the economy to focus more on producing non-tradable services, so the loss or gain of an aid dollar results in the loss or gain to the GNP of more than one dollar, which is the multiplier effect observed elsewhere in the case of oil revenues or trade expansion.

A more general analysis, akin to that used to measure the dependency of oil-exporting states upon oil revenues, yields an estimated 45-50 per cent dependency upon aid, i.e. foreign aid generates about one-half of Israel's GNP and most, if not all of its economic growth. Without sustained aid, growth is unlikely and indeed a serious economic retrenchment might be inevitable.

Two collateral indicators re-enforce this estimate. First, we note that saving in Israel is negative -- aid finances the investments needed for growth because the Israelis themselves consume more than their income. Net capital formation in Israel has been less than aid for the past ten years, and most recently net investment in the country has been only about 40 per cent of aid receipts.

Second, the export sector is itself heavily dependent upon subsidies, and these, too, are in turn financed from aid receipts, since the government budget deficit is covered only by infusions of aid. Direct subsidies for exports are some 20 per cent of value added, but the agricultural and industrial sectors benefit additionally from a wide array of embedded subsidies not specific to exports. The latter lie between 10 and 30 per cent of sectoral value added, so the effective subsidy rate for exports is thus 30 to 50 percent, clearly indicative of the extent to which aid is involved in sustaining even the present level of exports.

The sensitivity of Israel's economy to aid may be still greater than indicated above, because it is probable that aid must be increased each year for some time simply in order to maintain the status quo. Debt service requirements are rising, so that more and more aid will be demanded to service or roll over the debt accumulated from prior years' excess consumption, as well as to sustain the current deficits due to current excess consumption.

Liquidity constraints, creditworthiness and immediate needs

Israel's need for aid at the present time is perhaps greater than at any prior stage of its history because the economic stresses and structural imbalances are more pronounced. More than \$9 billion in new financial resources -- and possibly as much as \$12 billion -- will be required over the next year to maintain the appearance of solvency and to prevent default on its \$20 billion of known outstanding debt. This sum must be raised in

order to cover the \$6 billion needed for the balance of payments deficit and the amortization of existing debt, plus at least \$3 billion to roll over the net short-term debts of the commercial banks.

All of the conventional indicators of financial health are negative, but the most serious concern is the lack of real foreign exchange reserves -- indeed it is possible that the net foreign reserves position is already negative.

Ostensibly the Bank of Israel holds some \$3 billion in hard currency reserves, but these are largely window dressing. The official reserves have been financed since 1978 by a sharp increase in overseas borrowings by the Israeli commercial banks, whose foreign exchange debts now exceed their assets by over \$3 billion. This large net liability position consists of deposits, short-term loans, and placements which must be rolled over continually and which could be called, in the sense of not being renewed, on quite short notice.

The actual foreign exchange position is better measured by the "effective foreign exchange reserves" -- comparable to the IMF's concept of "Foreign Assets (Net)" -- which equal the official reserves less the net short-term foreign liabilities of the banking system. In anomalous cases such as Israel, or earlier, Ghana, this measure is a much more realistic indicator of financial exposure. As of mid-1982, effective reserves, i.e. official reserves minus the net short-term liabilities of the commercial banks, had sunk to the equivalent of about two weeks' imports, which brings Israel close to the bounds of technical insolvency. The situation in January 1983 is apparently even worse. Both regular aid disbursements and regular refinancing of the burgeoning short-term debt are needed to cover imports almost on a daily basis.

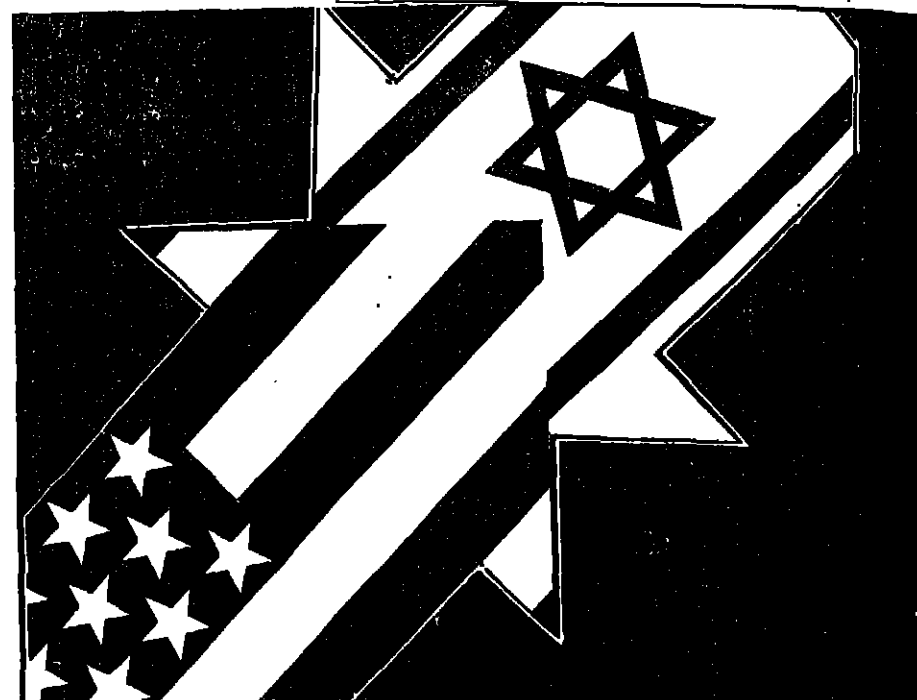
Moreover, another \$3 billion of the notionally long-term debt is also in fact a short-term liability, so that the potential financial needs, including balance of payments deficits and refinancing of total short-term liabilities may exceed \$12 billion for the coming year. The extra element in short-term liabilities arises because the Israel Bonds are redeemable by institutional holders upon 90 days' notice, even though their terms are often fifteen years. These creditors could quickly withdraw if public concern over Israel's liquidity is not matched by some form of US guarantee or increase in US aid.

Another measure of the seriousness of the debt burden, and thus a measure of the possibility of financing collapse, is the ratio of debt to GNP, which now is approximately unity. Israel is thus to be classed with countries such as Mauritania or Bangladesh. The effective debt burden is in fact still higher, since a sizable fraction -- close to one-half -- of Israel's GNP is not independently sustainable, but is generated by aid funds, so that the debt is closer to twice the indigenous or autonomous GNP.

A final indicator of Israel's precarious economy is the relationship between aid and debt service. At the present time Israel's total receipts of aid are greater than its debt service, so that Israel is now protected from default on its debt to the United States only by the annual cash grants and new loans from the US government.

Israel's ministry of finance has used another indicator for the relation between aid dependence, financial solvency, and the risks of debt default. The ministry compares the net foreign exchange earnings on exports -- after subtracting the foreign exchange costs of such exports, such as the unit of ammonia embedded in exports of fertilizers -- with debt service needs, and the figure is currently close to unity. This means that Israel's total export earnings barely suffice to cover the interest and amortization of the accumulated debt, so that foreign aid now pays the entire import needs of the domestic population.

The status of Israel's outstanding debt to the United States is now seriously in question, since Israel is only able mechanically to service that debt via ever larger transfers of aid from the United States. The total debt is not publicly known, but the Israeli government acknowledges \$7 billion, while US government sources indicate



a figure of \$9 billion including contingent liabilities. Both sources exclude Israel Bonds held by US citizens and financial institutions and the net short-term debts of the Israeli banks, many of which also are held by US banks. Total obligations to the US government of citizens may well exceed \$13-14 billion.

The next year or so is thus critical for Israel and also for its creditors, especially for the US lenders who are the most exposed. Israel's international credit rating hinges sensitively upon the willingness of the US Congress to approve still more aid or to forgive some part of the outstanding debt. Servicing the debt, in the absence of more US aid, would involve serious economic retrenchment, adjusting the country's living

standards to its modest earnings ability, and unravelling the spending patterns acquired over thirty-four years of foreign benefice.

Any accommodation here must involve sacrifice by the US taxpayer, Israel's creditors, or Israeli consumers, but it will not be possible for all to come out ahead, because Israel's domestic resources or earned income are insufficient to support its preferred levels of consumption.

Dr. Stauffer is currently visiting professor at the Economics University and at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. The author acknowledges the assistance of Frank H. Lennox and Thomas L. Wilschere with this research.

WorldPaper

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The Jerusalem Star: Always ahead in the world of journalism

'Iron rice-bowl' shatters

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON (ONS) -- The "iron rice bowl" has been shattered and there will be no more "eating out of the same pot."

During the decades up to his death in 1976, Mao and his followers insisted on a basic equality of earnings for those engaged in the same work -- "eating from the same pot" -- and no Chinese ever lost his job -- the "iron rice bowl."

Most foreigners watching Chinese at work in those days were struck by their apparent lack of energy. Even when it was necessary to stimulate them with "work-points" (which disappeared with the fall of the Gang), the authorities used to insist that the spirit of Communism had not been violated.

Nowadays the egalitarian phrases of Maoism are dismissed as "leftism" and a Marxist phrase has been discovered for the new fashion: "To each according to his work." One Chinese official said cynically last year: "When it works, we call it socialism. When it doesn't, that's capitalism."

The entrepreneurial spirit is universally hailed by the Dengists, who have forecast a quadrupling of production within 20 years. Egalitarianism now equals mediocrity.

The latest peasant family to be held up as a model for rural emulation are the Xiongs of Jiangxi province. Last year their net income was roughly \$10,000, a Chinese fortune.

They sold 50,000 kilograms of rice to the State and, under the new "responsibility system," kept a substantial surplus for their own profit, according to a Chinese News Agency feature.

Go-ahead families like the Xiongs are a symbol, too, for urban workers. China's Director General of Tourism, Han Kehun, has just announced that tourist workers are now to be paid according to productivity. Tourism is one of China's top money-spinners, and the State is eager to make the most of it.

In the Shen Zhen Special Economic Zone, on the outskirts of Canton and across the border from Hong Kong, "floating wages" or productivity payments, now make up 52.6 per cent

of employees' wages, according to "People's Daily."

Basic wages in the zone, a special area devoted to joint foreign-Chinese ventures, are 100 to 200 per cent higher than in the rest of China, and for the lower paid, bonuses can double or treble final earnings.

This lucrative system, the paper explained, has been in effect since last year, when the "stumbling blocks" associated with the iron rice bowl were removed. Swept away were an array of automatic allowances for bicycles, midnight snacks and cold drinks.

In the Shen Zhen shops, those who fail to meet the new productivity targets of the responsibility system can expect no "floating payments", but average wages are already \$60 monthly and some workers can earn three times as much.

In a country where urban families usually live in one room or perhaps two, the prospect of four rooms as the normal accommodation in Shen Zhen, together with a thick wage packet, arouses emotions and ambitions that no ordinary Chinese would dignify as lofty.

world

Crowds flock to miracle spring

By Tony Catterall

RANSCHBACH, WEST GERMANY (ONS) -- The staid image of the West Germans has taken a battering in the past three weeks as tens of thousands of people have flocked to the village of Ranschbach in search of a miracle.

They are drawn to the village, about 30 miles south-west of Mannheim, by reports that a 16-year-old youth had his sight restored after drinking and bathing his eyes in the water from a small spring on the outskirts.

Since the report appeared on Ash Wednesday in the sensational mass circulation "Bild-Zeitung," more than 50,000 people have visited "the miracle spring". They come with bottles, milk cans, plastic containers -- anything they can fill with the rather flat-tasting water.

Nor are they all Germans. Cars bearing French, Belgian and Dutch number plates can be seen in the improvised car park at the bottom of the narrow winding road leading to the 700-year-old spring and its shrine to "Our Dear Lady of Kallenbrunn."

Minibuses run a regular shuttle up

and down the road, but many are too impatient to wait for them. A young Turk, crippled in both legs, struggles laboriously on crutches up the road. "I read about it in a Turkish language paper," he says, "and I thought -- why not give it a try?"

An elderly couple from the Black Forest, however, are in no doubt that "The Mother of God has blessed the water." They are taking five gallons home with them, to drink and to bathe their faces. The villagers of Ranschbach -- population 620 -- are in two minds about the spring.

They readily assure visitors that the original cure took place as reported -- although it did happen 18 months ago, "Bild Zeitung" having rewritten the story from an old girls magazine.

The local Roman Catholic priest was quoted in the Ash Wednesday article as saying: "For me, this is a miracle." Now he says: "I have never spoken of a miracle."

For those who cannot make it to Ranschbach, the local authority has begun a mail-order service. About 1,000 letters a day arrive in the Mayor's tiny office, pleading for water to be sent. They are in for a long wait as the spring flows at only three gallons a minute.

Mexican authorities deny kidnapping

By Gale Seekamp

MEXICO CITY (ONS) -- Two members of Mexico's Revolutionary Workers Party were bundled into a car on 4 January by two plainclothes policemen. Three days later a friend of one of the detained men was also abducted.

Their families and the National Front against Repression lobbied for their release but the authorities denied any knowledge of the case until 3 January. The three were released the day after that. One of them, a veteran activist, said that he had been tortured.

This was the last publicized indictment of Mexico's 50-year-old Crime Prevention Force (DIPD), which was disbanded by presidential decree on the day the authorities were forced to admit that the three were in detention.

DIPD agents have a history of torture, murder and extortion. The organization was created in 1932 as the Secret Service. Under President Echeverria (1972-1976) it changed its name and functions to meet the challenge of the Communist guerrillas, in particular the 23 September Group.

The Government also created the Falcons, a shock-force of young thugs trained by the military, and the White Brigade, an elite anti-insurgent force. The latter body, cited in a number of torture cases, was disbanded in 1973, only to re-emerge under the names of Scorpion and Jaguar.

The resources of the ex-DIPD included 300 agents, hundreds of scientific specialists, the services of 3,000 "advisors" or criminal accomplices, and over 100 torture and detention centres in Mexico City.

Like controversial police bodies in other countries (including the Industrial Police, PIRACER, the Argentine FAEM, and the group known as the "Legal Seizure of Lands, LUGRO") it had become accustomed to a very bad press in recent years.

The list of violations is long. July 1975, an DIPD head and his chief investigator are jailed for fraud. July 1976, the FBI detains 14 agents and

ex-agents of the Federal Security Division (DFS) for their part in an international car trafficking scandal: April 1981, two DIPD agents are accused of entering a cantina under the influence of drink and murdering two customers.

These excesses were often due to the incorporation of untrained men into the force. Many agents drifted to the DIPD from the traffic police. Others bought their way in, envisaging lucrative careers in legitimised extortion.

The disappearance of the DIPD was partly due to the Government's need to act coherently against the nation's appalling crime rate. The ill-paid and corrupt police have been losing their fight against crime for years, and the situation grew intolerable during the power vacuum created in December by the change of administration.

The Justice Department reported 499 murders and 3,955 assaults in that month and 100 murders in the first nine days of 1983. In the provinces, opposition parties seized town halls in several states to contest election results.

The occupants were dislodged by force, leaving several dead and more than 50 wounded. Child kidnappings, masterminded by ex-police officer Aureliano Rivera, also made the news.

These events finally nudged foreign debt from the first page, rallied the opposition and forced the Government to act. So on 13 January provisions were made to reabsorb DIPD personnel in the regular police.

Agents were ordered to hand in their arms and credentials but sources calculate that 400 deserted rather than face the conditions for re-admission: an examination of each individual's service record. A hundred men are already under investigation for irregularities.

Spokesmen have assured the public that the DIPD's clandestine jails have been permanently closed. The President has also promised to modernize an expand the remaining security forces.

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INTERNATIONAL CALLS' FEES

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has decided to cut short the "first time unit" for international calls carried out through the new international electronic switchboard by two minutes to become "one minute" instead of "three minutes" if the same international call is channelled through the manual international switchboard. International calls will accordingly run as follows:

1. INTERNATIONAL MANUAL SWITCHBOARD "THROUGH SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR":

(3+1) system--every call under three minutes has minimum fees of "three minutes".

2. PERSON-TO-PERSON CALLS:

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3. CALLS CHANNELLED THROUGH THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC SWITCHBOARD:

(1+1) system--businessmen can carry out their "lightning" international calls.

The first minute; which means they only pay a one-minute fees. The first two minutes; which means they pay only two-minutes' fees. Fees are accordingly paid against actual call-time to the nearest minute. The new charges and facilities have retroactive effect starting January, 1983.

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Will Canada's peace movement accept the Cruise?

By Sandra Shatilla

MONTREAL (KUNA) — Brushing aside still domestic opposition, the Canadian government has made a stern commitment to greater involvement in the arms race of the superpowers through active collaboration with Nato's nuclear strategy.

During a recent 15-hour visit to Ottawa, American Vice-President George Bush put an end to the ambiguous public stance of the Canadian government when he extracted from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau an unwavering promise that the Cruise missile will be tested in Canadian territory.

The Cruise, which will be deployed in Europe late this year, will be flown without explosives in the cold, flat terrain of the province of Alberta because its climate and topography resemble those of the Soviet Union.

Afterthought

Mr. Bush recently concluded a tour of Western Europe to ensure support of American and Nato nuclear strategy. Some Canadian observers see the visit to Canada as an afterthought, a mere formality to reinforce what the American government perceives as an iron-clad Canadian commitment to Nato policies on strategic weapons.

The American vice-president confirmed this impression by flatly rejecting the possibility that public dissent would force the Canadian government to back down and "refuse the Cruise", as demonstrators demand.

What would Washington do if such a refusal took place? "I learned long ago not to go into what would happen if a geyser had wings", answered the confident Mr. Bush. But there is a process of political evolution at work in Canada's open society, which tends to challenge Mr. Bush's certainties. The mood of the Canadian public is



George Bush: confident the Canadians will give their support

one of sympathy with Western European fears over nuclear escalation. Attempting to balance its acquiescence on the test issue, the Canadian leaders have urged Mr. Bush to be more flexible in the Geneva peace talks. They hope that an agreement would make it unnecessary to deploy and test the controversial weapon.

Such an agreement, however, seems unlikely in the current climate of verbal confrontation between the superpowers. And the Canadian government's confirmation of its participation in the nuclear build-up could not have come at a worse time, for it is perceived as an act of blatant disregard of public sentiment on the issue.



Pierre Trudeau: will his decision raise a storm amongst Canadians

The mere possibility that the Cruise might be tested in Canada has produced peaceful demonstrations throughout the country in the last few months—decrying the policy of peace through nuclear deterrence. The demonstrators believe, as one placard put it, that "Peace is our only shelter."

'Suftocation'

Generally they do not question the country's participation in Nato, but seem to favour a more neutral stance for Canada. In accordance with its traditional role as a mediator and peacemaker.

The announcement last year that Canada would sign an arms development agreement with the US came as a shock to Canadians,

who had applauded Trudeau's talk of "suftocation" of the arms race at the United Nations.

The government tried to soften the blow by repeating that the agreement is general and must be followed by weapons, which would then be individually approved or refused. According to this scenario, the US would fully accept Canada's right to refuse involvement in a given project such as the testing of the Cruise. "I don't think there's any doubt on that question", Canada's Foreign Relations Minister Allan Rock said recently.

Inevitable war

But after Mr. Bush's brief visit to Ottawa it is clear that refusal is out of the question. Canadian compliance is certain, and the only remaining doubt concerns the reaction of the widely supported peace movement. Canadian opponents of the Cruise believe that the missiles are deployed in Europe "we will have reached an irreversible stage leading almost inevitably to nuclear war," according to one spokesman of the movement, physician Paul Kappan.

In Ottawa, Mr. Bush admitted that "some do question our commitment to arms reduction." He vouched for President Ronald Reagan's sincere interest in disarmament negotiations and concluded, "we are for peace." And so are the Canadians, who almost simultaneously watched a live telecast in which Mr. Reagan announced the application of an entirely new offensive strategy meant to make Soviet missiles "impotent" and "obsolete."

The timing of both pronouncements is not reassuring. It may only galvanize a growing sector of Canadian society, which enthusiastically admires American culture and technology but shows increasing tendency to question Canada's support of various aspects of American foreign policy.

As Mr. Bush withdraws from the scene, the contest is now between the anti-nuclear movement and the Canadian government.

---or join the Europeans

Easter weekend in Europe was marked by peace demonstrations, especially in West Germany and the United Kingdom. At Greenham Common in England (left) women peace campaigners, some in fancy dress, used ladders to scale the fence of the Greenham Common Air Base. They were taking part in an Easter protest by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. About forty demonstra-

tors were detained by the Ministry of Defence Police. In Neu-Ulm, West Germany (below) four West German policemen and a police dog kept down an anti-nuclear protester, while the dog bites and another policeman uses his tear gas to keep away pressmen and other demonstrators blockading a US military base.



The Arab World's most explosive issue

By Robert Pouliot

Star Reporting Correspondent

Nicosia

A FEW YEARS AGO, Adam Smith met with Abdul Aziz Al-Qurashi, the powerful governor of Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency.

It wasn't really the famous Adam Smith, the Scottish philosopher, economist and author two centuries ago of "The Wealth of Nations" but rather the pen-name of the American who wrote the two best sellers "The Money Game" and "Supermoney".

In his latest "Paper Money", he describes the meeting.

"He (Al-Qurashi) has a great personal magnetism, a rich, deep, British-accented voice... Al-Qurashi could replace Walter Cronkite (the now retired but still well-known US television news anchorman) for resonance. Or Alastair Cooke (on the BBC weekly "Letter from America")."

What do the Saudis want?

Peace. Stability. Technology for development. We will never be self-sufficient in agriculture, so we will always import rice, sugar, wheat.

Governor Qurashi smiles.

And camels.

You import camels?

Governor Qurashi is having a good time. Why camels?

We eat them.

And indeed, Saudi Arabia does import camels from as far as Australia.

'To eat or not to eat'

As in the ultimate question "to be or not to be", the Arab World has repeatedly been asking itself over the 70s and 80s whether or not it could become self-sufficient in agriculture to dampen the threat of a looming "food weapon" that Western countries could use in their bargaining for fact.

Well, Gulf countries will become almost self-sufficient in food by year 2000, claims a report released by the United Arab Emirates ministry of agriculture and fisheries.

Really???

The projections outline that UAE grain output will satisfy domestic needs and 95 per cent of fish needs. Saudi Arabia will be able to meet nearly all of its grain requirements, 87 per cent in eggs, 82 per cent in poultry, 48 per cent in fish and between 12 and 15 per cent in edible oil and meat.

In the case of Bahrain, adds the report, 62 per cent of its needs in poultry and 65 per cent in eggs could be met with local production. In Kuwait, the main achievement would again be made in poultry (88 per cent) and eggs (82 per cent). While for Oman, poultry and fish needs would be satisfied at rates of 85 per cent and 98 per cent respectively.



The important issue is becoming food security



Water will be more needed than oil

So is the problem really resolved for the barren Arabian Peninsula?

Not quite, answers Khalid Tahsin Ali, a senior agricultural advisor of the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

"Detailed supply and demand analyses," claims Tahsin Ali, "as well as the present picture of agricultural imports, clearly indicate that due to the limitation of the resource base, the high income Arab countries cannot achieve an acceptable level of food security in the foreseeable future."

The only exceptions are Iraq and, to some ex-

tent, Algeria, although in the latter case, the agricultural situation has fast deteriorated since the late 60s.

Here is how Tahsin Ali explains the situation.

More than three-fourths of the cultivated area and irrigation in the Arab World and about the same proportion of rural population are found in the 14 low and middle income countries... a total of 33 million hectares of cultivated land, of which 8 million is under irrigation. For a total population of 64 million rural people.

Significantly, a much higher proportion of future potential is found in these countries. However, the combined gross domestic product (GDP) of these countries accounts for only 24 per cent of the total Arab GDP, with an average per capita income of \$710 in 1980.

The six least developed among these Arab countries, whose economy is largely agricultural — with a majority of rural population — possess one-fourth of the presently utilized land and water, 28 per cent of the total rural population, but merely 4 per cent of the combined GDP since their average per capita income is less than \$400.

"On the other hand (and that is the point he wants to make), the seven high income countries possess the remaining 2.5 per cent of the total agricultural base and rural population but a whopping 75 per cent of the total Arab GDP with an average per capita income of \$6,300. If the only two countries with a good food base are removed, the remaining five have only 6 per cent of the Arab food base and rural population but 57 per cent of the GDP."

In short, the poor can eat out of their land but the richer Arabs are condemned to import. And while the poor countries, such as Sudan, invested only an average of \$70 per head in farming development, some Opec countries could spend as much as \$17,000 per capita or 243 times as much.

Not surprisingly, growth of output in the Middle East is dropping remarkably fast since 1980. Edouard Samoua, the Lebanese-born director general of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, revealed impressive figures lately. Growth fell from 2.3 per cent in 1980 down to 1.9 per cent in 1981 and

was not expected to have exceeded 1.6 per cent in 1982.

Down, down and down

"We in the Arab World," Tahsin Ali concludes, "can only hope to achieve our food security, with all its far-reaching socio-economic and political implications, through much higher levels of co-operation than those existing at present."

The situation he paints is quite frightful.

Water, not oil

"By 1981, agricultural exports of the Arab World stood at less than \$4 billion, or only 15 per cent of the cost of imports that have now swelled to \$23 billion."

That compares to \$1.6 billion worth of exports at the beginning of the last decade against about \$1.8 billion in imports. In other words, the Arab World was then able to cover most of its imports.

No more today, a case in point is wheat. According to the International Wheat Council, wheat production did grow by nearly a third in the Middle East over the 70s. But consumption is booming faster than supplies. So that by 1985, total imports required by the Arab World will reach 11.1 million tons, nearly twice as much as in 1972-74.

Only six countries had a negative food balance (more imports than exports) in the early seventies. Today, 20 out of 21 stand on the red side of the balance, with the most appalling cases: Morocco, Egypt and Lebanon.

Virtually, Tahsin Ali describes what could become a "food bomb".

And the worst, he adds, is that "practically all the Arab countries with known and well documented agricultural production potential, enough to exceed self-sufficiency and provide food surpluses to other countries, are now net importers of food."

Mind you, the phenomenon is not exclusive to the Arab world, since the pattern, though less dramatic, of a growing food imbalance also applies to most nations along the Mediterranean coast, including Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

However, the most worrying aspect of the future of agriculture in the Middle East is the dwindling water resources.

"The Global 2000 Report" prepared by several US agencies for President Carter in 1977 predicted a spectacular drop of 38 per cent in water availability per capita between 1971 and year 2000. In a matter of 30 years, countries known for their rich agricultural potential such as Iraq, Tunisia and Sudan, would witness a sharp fall ranging between 52 and 64 per cent.

No wonder why just a year ago in Manama, Bahrain, Arab agricultural ministers ended a three-day conference with a dramatic appeal for better uses of water resources particularly underground supplies.

Food, more than anything else, could become the Arab World's most explosive issue in the years to come. And the danger lies within.

By Michel Oksenberg

Repairing China Ties

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — THE UNITED STATES is losing the advantage it once derived from the Sino-American-Soviet triangle. Not even the most subtle diplomacy is likely to restore that advantage, but the US can still limit the damage wrought in recent years. In the long run, American-Chinese relations are strongly linked to US relations with the world's other leading capitals — particularly Moscow — but during Secretary of State George P. Shultz's visit to Peking in the near future, the two sides can take a number of small steps to stop the erosion of ties.

Until 1981 the United States had closer relations with both China and the Soviet Union than they had with each other. Today, President Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union seems unrelentingly hostile, and American policy adds an incentive to Peking and Moscow to improve their relations in order to contend more effectively with Washington.

China continues to pursue economic, scientific and cultural ties with both the West and Japan; Peking has not abandoned its military confrontation with Moscow. Nor has it adopted a position of "equidistance" from the

other two capitals in the triangle. But in the last two years relations between China and the Soviet Union have become less volatile and more stable; and the two countries are in a position to make further, significant improvements in their ties, should changing relations with other countries encourage this.

From Washington's vantage point, the road to improved relations with Peking runs through Bonn, Tokyo and Moscow. Effective relations with Western allies are essential to win Chinese respect for US military and economic staying power. Serious Soviet-American arms-control negotiations would make Chinese cooperation with the United States seem sounder and safer for Peking. It would encourage Peking to seek closer ties with Washington in order to limit the extent of Soviet-American detente but would not seem to risk entangling China in a Soviet-American confrontation.

China and the United States must also resume discussion of common interests and foreign policy goals. During the 1970s, Washington and Peking shared a wide variety

of concerns, for example, in Indochina and South Asia. Regular consultations led to better understanding of their respective roles in maintaining global and regional balances of power, encouraging them to take parallel action where their interests overlap.

At the same time, it would be a mistake to let concern for the global balance of power wholly determine America's China policy. The Chinese greatly distrust and resent being used by America as a tactical pawn, and US policy must make sense on its own terms.

The American decisions in 1980 and 1981 to sell military equipment to Peking and US policy begun in the early 1970s of easing barriers against exports of technology to China are cases in point. The Chinese perceived the 1980 arms decisions as a response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the 1981 decision as a way of easing arms sales to Taiwan, and suspected that in both instances the United States' purpose was simply to use China on the cheap.

As for technology transfers, high-level US officials have made repeated promises about

such matters as the licensing of computer sales, but the Washington bureaucracy has been extraordinarily sluggish in fulfilling them.

At this point, rather than undertake new initiatives, China and the United States should make the most of previous cooperative undertakings. Washington should expand scholarly exchanges and encourage negotiations about the participation of US oil companies in the development of China's offshore oil. The Commerce Department should continue to oversee a programme for training Chinese industrial managers, and Sino-American trade should be cushioned from protectionist impulses on both sides.

Perhaps most important to both countries is adherence to the 17 August communique in which the United States pledged gradually to reduce arms sales to Taiwan as Peking pursues peaceful reunification with Taiwan.

The measure of Shultz's visit to Peking will be taken in the months that follow. Will it be part of an integrated effort to improve relations with allies and the Soviet Union? Will it renew regular consultation with the Chinese on common foreign policy goals? Will it lead to more careful management of the Taiwan issue?

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'More Egypts', but for whom?

THE US ADMINISTRATION would have the Arabs believe that President Reagan's recent announcement to postpone, not cancel, the delivery of F-16 fighter planes to Israel, is proof that the US is sincere in putting pressure on Israel to at least withdraw its occupying forces from Lebanon.

But in fact the decision represents nothing more than a spectacular publicity stunt designed to dupe Arab governments into joining yet another US-sponsored "peace process" instead of a genuine drive for real peace in the area.

While not discrediting some of the positive points of the Reagan plan, it still does not go far enough to meet the legitimate demand of the Palestinians for self-determination, a prerequisite for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Therefore, any Arab nation that unconditionally accepts Reagan plan, can only expect an even further compromise of Palestinian rights, and consequently more instability in the region, rather than real peace.

But President Reagan cynically thinks that the Arabs haven't learned from the lesson of Sadat and are ready to accept the US-Israeli concept of peace simply because the delivery of a few bomber planes, not to be delivered until 1985 anyway, will be delayed.

American duplicity towards the Arabs rather than American pressure on Israel is the name of

the US administration's F-16 game. In case anyone is still confused about the rules of this game, Mr. Reagan himself summed them up best at the same session where he dropped his own bomb when he said, "Very simply, what the goal of our whole plan is, and its being delayed until we get this clearing of Lebanon, the goal is to create more Egypts."

Rather proving its sincerity towards achieving an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and eventually the West Bank, the US has only confirmed the steadfastness of the US-Israeli special relationship to its increasingly disillusioned Arab friends. Any lingering hopes that Mr. Reagan's decision represented a major shift in US Mideast policy were dashed by General Eytan's remark that Israel shouldn't get too upset over the issue, and Casper Weinberger's gift of 200 Sidewinder missiles to Moshe Arens for displaying "flexibility and moderation" in his views of the Lebanese-Israeli peace talks.

So the decision to halt the delivery of F-16s to Israel amounts to nothing more than another tactical move to induce a few select Arab nations to do what Sadat did. Not that there is anything intrinsically wrong with tactical manoeuvres. Sometimes they are necessary if they precede a major break from the status quo. But America's policy of unending tactical moves to soothe the Arabs, while Israel expands, is destined to result in the opposite of the little Egypts the US is hoping to create.



The Giant Traitor

By Ad-Dustour columnist

IT IS RARE in political history to see the course of events focusing on a particular person so as to make him the problem between two states or a number of states. We are witnessing this rarely in the person of Major Sa'ad Haddad who constitutes by himself a "case" in the tripartite drama of Lebanon, America and Israel.

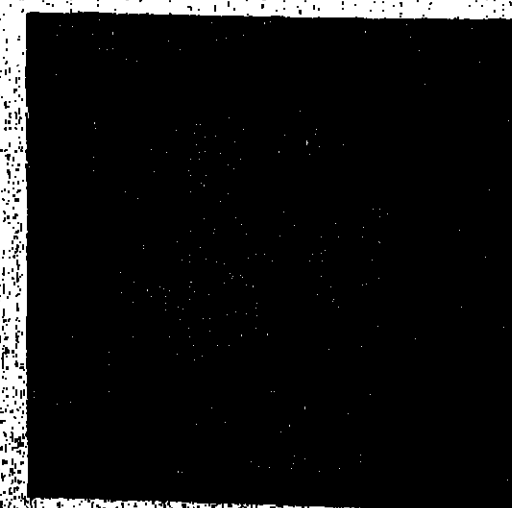
A moody person like Sa'ad Haddad finds great enjoyment in receiving so much world attention and becoming the "Giant Traitor" as mentioned in Shakespear's Henry V. The middleman role is but only the tip of the mountain that appears from under the ocean.

Israel, in this case, does not sympathize with Haddad and does not attempt to secure the future of its small agent in South Lebanon, but looks forward to bigger things. In the open, Israel is concerned about security on its northern borders. This kind of talk is awkward because border security is governed by international agreements not individuals. The real

intentions of Israel are to maintain the live symbol of sectarianism and to keep the "mine" ready for detonation inside the Lebanese entity at the first signal.

In American history there exists the case of General Benedict Arnold who sided with the British after doing well in the War of Liberation in which one of his legs was paralyzed. The story proceeds: "Arnold captured an American officer while the former was fighting against his fellow countrymen. Arnold asked the captive how does he evaluate the general's aid and the officer said: 'If I were to try you one day I will request your paralyzed leg to be amputated and buried in a grand procession while I order the rest of your body to be taken to the gallows!'"

In Haddad's case there is a single link in his body that deserves to be honorably therefore he would be taken to the gallows. This is not meant to kill the "Giant Traitor" but to obliterate the collection of dejected symbols and meanings that he stands for.



Opinion

"All I'm trying to do is not join my ancestral spirits just yet!" Joshua Nkomo, Zanu leader, London.

"All I did was to give Zimbabwe its independence and the use they make of it is no responsibility of mine." Lord Carrington, former British foreign secretary.

"In music, you get better with age. It's only at 40 you get taste. The years from 60 to 75 you get maturity. In all things where nerves play a major part, age helps." - Herbert von Karajan, conductor, 74.

"In the capitalist world, rock dances are frequent. In this setting, rock music mixes with drinking, drug abuse, violence and homosexuality. A rock dance actually is a mad chaos at which people riot." People's Music Press, Peking.

"The British punks sing 'no future' but I'd like to live on unemployment benefits there. If you want to know what is no future, welcome to Poland." Skandal, lead singer of Deserter, Polish punk rock group.

"Let's all be Irish Gandhi. Let's show the British we're smarter than they are by bringing a peaceful solution to Northern Ireland." Hugh Carey, former Governor of New York.

"St. Teresa of Avila described our life in this world as like a night at a second-class hotel." - Malcolm Muggeridge, British Journalist.

"Every hall Israel drives into a West Bank settlement is a hall in the coffin of its long-term security." Abdul-Hamid Khaddam, Syrian foreign minister.

Kamel Abu Jaber



The Present Middle East Situation: The background

Greetings to Jerusalem!

WHEN ASKED WHERE the borders of Israel lay, the late Prime Minister Golda Meyer, replied simply "where our people live." Since there is a design regarding where the "Israeli folk" live or should live, the settlement programme and the creation of new facts in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights should not be surprising. Is it presumptuous to wonder if this is the beginning of the era of the Israeli Empire, the Israeli Reich? "Drang nach Osten", expansion to the East in search of "living space", and the settlement programme have indeed made more credible the charge that Israel has been working towards the building of an empire: an Israeli uber alles.

With the above for a background, consider how the Arab and the Israeli positions have changed since 1967. The Arab side in a continuous downward slide, ever so cleverly made to scale down their expectations with the Israelis proceeding in the opposite direction; ever upward imposing tougher terms to reach an agreement with the Arabs. Broadly and simplistically stated, prior to 1967, the Israelis claimed they wanted peace while the Arabs appeared to reject the idea. Since that catastrophically faithful "war", the positions have radically altered. The more the Arabs scale down their stand, the harder the Israeli position becomes.

The first downward step the Arabs took was the acceptance by some Arab States — of United Nations Resolution 242 of 1967. Even then it was quite clear to those who could read between the lines, that Israel, was not only reluctant to accept the idea of peace, but would in fact oppose it with tenacious obstinacy. The long term effects of the 1967 war were many: military, political, human and territorial. For the present, three by-products are of immediate concern. The first is the territorial change that took place and the seemingly changed Israeli attitude towards peace. Secondly, because Israel, as later events were to prove, never really wanted peace. The two other developments are related to the territorial change. In order to maintain its hold on the land, Israel worked avidly between 1967 and 1972 to bi-polarize the Arab-Israeli conflict between the two major superpowers thus freezing any development towards reaching a peaceful settlement. Viewed from the Israeli side, the settlement programme and the creeping annexation and leaping aggressions were calculated to escalate and intensify not only the feeling, but the conflict itself.

The October War of 1973 following the ouster of Soviet advisors from Egypt in 1972, was an Arab attempt to do-polarize the conflict. Unfortunately this was accomplished only with regard to the Egyptian side of the conflict. With or without the complicity of the then US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Israel succeeded in isolating Egypt from the Arab fold. The late President Sadat firmly believed that should the "psychological barrier" be swept away the Arabs and the Israelis would achieve peace: the lamb would co-exist with the wolf.

But then, the wolf had other ideas. While the Israelis were thinking in historical terms like achieving their millenium empire and the ingathering of the scattered Jews from their diaspora, the Arabs were strictly thinking in the present. The Israelis were acting to create an historical moment in which their long lasting dream would be realised while the Arabs and perhaps even the rest of the world were only reacting to short term phenomena and events. Planned, well thought-out action versus disorganised, disoriented reaction. The equation is really uneven. In fact, it is not an equation at all and that fact remains true now. Otherwise, how can one explain the present stalemate, if it be a stalemate at all, as far as the Israelis are concerned. It also speaks of the superiority of even a small organization which has a clear strategy as well as efficient, though often evil tactics.

With this for a background the present seemingly confused situation becomes clearer. It is confused and maybe hopeless, as far as the Arab are concerned, though it is not so for the Israelis. witness how the Israelis have held on to the land, settled and annexed it against a background of protest and condemnation from an important and confused world community. Witness also the developments following the brutal Israeli attack and occupation of Lebanon, the diaspora of the PLO since last summer and how the conflict has once again become bi-polarized just this last month, just as Israel really hoped it would.

With this as a background of the present situation, one has to conclude that the equation is truly not equal. An ideology thinking itself to be an Israeli biblical prophet on the one hand, versus mere twentieth century mortals working for mundane peace. It is difficult to have a meaningful dialogue with a man who justifies terror and believes that "war is the continuation of diplomacy by other means".

A second reading of the Non-Alignment declaration

IN ITS ARTICLE on the Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi earlier this month, the Newsweek of 14 March handled the subject rather negatively. Its choice of the title of the article "Realigning the Non aligned" implies — and so does the body of the article on the whole — that the "centrist leadership" of the summit, as the article chooses to call India and other leading powers on the conference, have been trying this time to soften the radical drift that the movement has taken recently under the leadership of Cuba. Furthermore, an attempt has been made in the article to sarcastically minimize the "movement's watchword Five D's: decolonization, disarmament, detente, development and democratization." What the gist of the whole article, as well as the commentary of some local press reviews, amounts to is that the movement has not been able so far to be as non-aligned as it claims to be.

In other words, Western propaganda insinuates that there can be nothing like non-alignment in the politics of the world today.

Yet for all that has been said about the movement, the New Delhi conference has scored certain remarkable successes as far as its final declaration goes. Regardless of the differences of loyalties that the 101 members of the movement tend to bear, and in spite of the difficulty of coming up with a fully unanimous vote on all various issues, the New Delhi conference has managed to keep the essential spirit of the movement alive.

To understand what this means, one should be reminded of the real implication of the non-aligned movement, in light of the positive neutrality the summit leaders of the Bandung conference of 1955, Nasser, Nehru and Tito, preached at the time. When the positivity of the movement's non-alignment or neutrality is being objectively emphasized, away from any deliberately or unconsciously pre-meditated prejudice or bias, things will be put in their true context.

For positive neutrality is the negation of lukewarm or biased neutrality. It is only positive neutrality that can always and genuinely be alive to the Five D's which Newsweek ironically chooses to display. Mainly, positive neutrality means an alert and rightful reaction to the vicious attempts of weakening the movement and, so in speak, exploding it from the inside through insinuating that only dependency works.

First, the New Delhi non-aligned conference has made a shift from the previous movement's militant struggles for freedom to an emphasis on economic matters — thanks to the influence of India's Prime Minister In-

By Henry Matar

dira Gandhi, (as paradoxically revealed by the Newsweek in a footnote to its article of 14 March.) This means that the movement has not given up the determination to keep on the struggle for freedom. After all, economic sanity is the key to political freedom and independence in the present world of ours.

Hence, the emphasis, in the declaration of the New Delhi conference, on the economic disparity that splits the world into the rich north and the poor south. "Under the present unjust world economic system," says the declaration "the levers of power are firmly in the hands of a few developed countries and are often used to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries." Isn't this implied distrust of the current world's economic system, as well as the call for the urgency and imperativeness of the "North-South" dialogue, in another part of the declaration, indicative of the truly positive neutrality that the non-alignment movement? And isn't

the summit blame of "a few industrialized countries, in particular, one ma-

nor industrial country," for the failure to launch global negotiations, another move in the right way? Or do some circles want that the movement, otherwise, undergo complete resignation to the rich powers' intention of economically colonizing the Third World?

Second, in spite of the unhealthy remark made by the Newsweek article to the effect that "little or no opposition is expected to strident—and by now routine—denunciation of the movement's two most prominent whipping boys, Israel and South Africa," the New Delhi conference — regardless of the nonsensical talk about radicals and non-radicals—could do no better than what it did on the question of Palestine. Its altogether neglect of President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, its support for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, its call for the setting-up of a war crimes tribunal to try Israel for its crimes committed against the Palestinian people, its accusation of Washington of violating its commitment to guarantee the safety of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, its demand for the total unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab territories, and above all its obdurate stress on Palestinian self-determination — now to forget its backing up of the Fez Arab Summit Conference resolutions — all these are trends in the right way of consolidating the struggle against one of "the two whipping boys," that have been employed to harass the peace of the Third World both politically and economically.

And finally — thanks again to Indira Gandhi's reassuring words in her interview with a Newsweek reporter to the effect that, "the non-aligned movement, will encourage the trend toward peace and the growing feeling against nuclear war." The New Delhi conference did endorse this top priority of the world's real peace seekers and makers.

The fallacy of Israel's national security

By Dr. Jamal A. Shurdum

IT IS TIME for the world to denounce Israel's criminal behaviour which has visibly showed its aggressiveness towards the Arab nation and especially the Palestinian people.



Begin

What negatively affects the situation is the attempt by Israel's friends to interpret its expansionist policies as the legitimate right of Israel to protect its national security and its very existence.

However, the question should be asked why Israel has the right to indiscriminately attack its targets whenever it deems in its interests to do so, and con-

spicuously violate the rules of international law. Imagine the scenario if some Arab state managed to successfully occupy Tel Aviv. What rule of international law would apply according to the supporters of Israel's policies?

Israel's behaviour in the region should be fully understood by its allies. They should comprehend the exact nature of Israel's policies. Israel rejects the idea of the US selling the Arabs sophisticated American weapons as it fears that these weapons could violate Israel's national security. But the world has witnessed American weapons being used to kill tens of thousands of Arab civilians within their own borders, homes and refugee camps.

With these facts in mind, Israel's supporters should be aware of the reality of Begin's negative behaviour. Such unconditional and enthusiastic support of his policies will in the long run hurt Israel's security. It will also endanger the Western world's strategic interests in the Middle East.

Public opinion, policy-makers and lobby groups should create channels of pressure in order to force the Israeli leadership to redefine its perception of national security. Real security is not based on an antagonistic ideology and military force.

Finally, Israel's leadership and US decision-makers should adopt a new policy by recognising the existence of the Palestinian people, Begin and Sharon's aspirations have no connection with national security or defence theory. They are merely a manifestation of their warped political psychology, where international law and all precepts of humanity are ignored and disrespected.

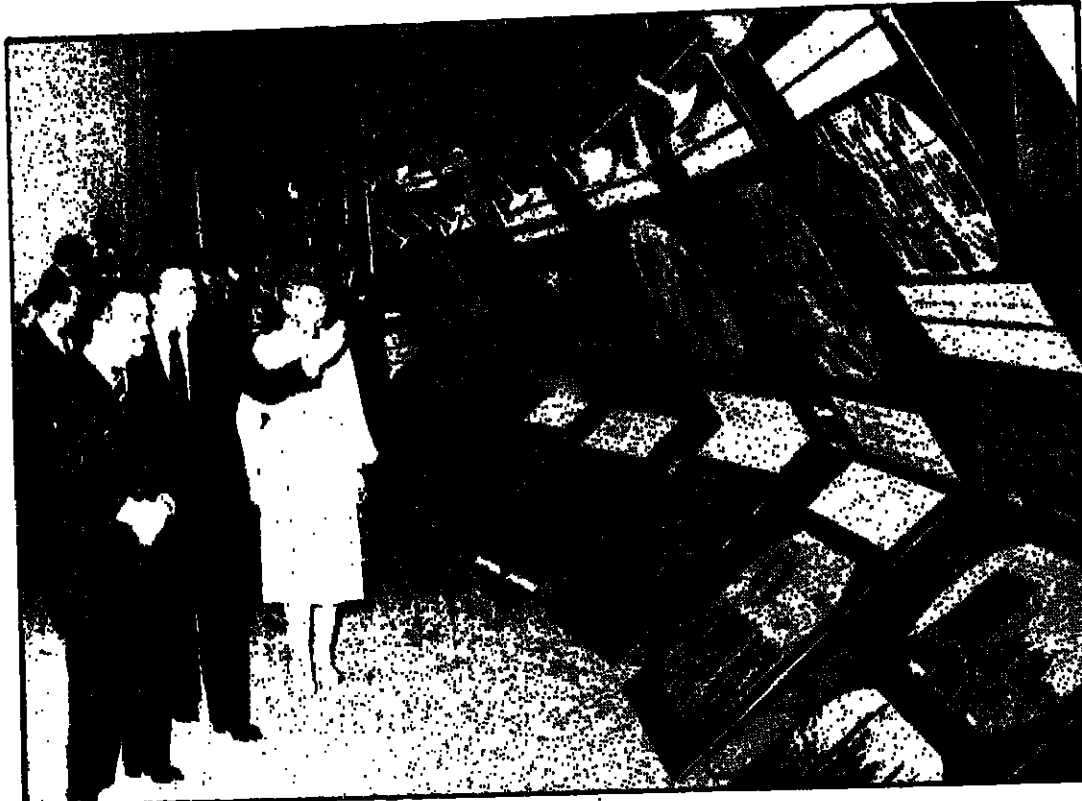
Colourful and informative displays

A FRUITFUL and co-operative relationship is the subject of the European Communities' exhibition entitled "Jordan and the European Communities". The colourful and informative exhibition, on display at the Royal Cultural Centre for the duration of the Spring Festival, is a must-see for those concerned with furthering political, as well as economic, ties between Jordan and Western Europe — or just with Jordanian development as a whole.

The exhibition is professionally organized, with the first few displays explaining in English and Arabic and basic functions and institutions of the European Community before the viewer examines the more specialized displays on Jordanian-EEC co-operation. There are further displays explaining the various economic and trading functions of the EEC, accompanied by interesting statistics measuring and comparing EEC production of basic commodities such as steel, milk and fertilizers, with the economic giants of Japan, the US and the Soviet Union.

Political and economic co-operation among member-states is highlighted, with one display proudly proclaiming that the EEC now holds 22 per cent of the world's trade. There are also pictorials depicting the EEC's relationship with the Third World and the Arab world. One display highlights the EEC-Jordan Co-operation Agreement signed in January 1977.

All other displays of the exhibition focus on the development of the relationship between Jordan and the Community that has ensued since the



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan tours the Jordan-EEC exhibition in the company of EEC Commission Vice-President Lorenzo Natali (Photo by Hassan Ibrahim)

signing of the agreement. According to the eye-catching displays, EEC loans, investments and technical assistance, not to mention the community's confidence in the development plans of the country, have resulted in improved marketing facilities for Jordan Valley produce and an expanded and modern infrastructure for industrial development.

The last display of the exhibition is poignantly entitled "Those who Wait to Return Home". Its pictures depict the substandard life quality Palestinian refugees are condemned to endure. This display is particularly significant as it reflects the growing awareness and involvement of the EEC in the Palestinian question.

Europe's rites of spring

THE EUROPEAN Community's Spring Festival, which with a splash last week, is still going and will be on for another two weeks, offers five exhibitions at the Royal Cultural Centre free of charge and will be open about — but as for the musical and dance performances, anyone wishing to see them should hurry to get tickets before they are gone. The festival has some more to offer, as these reports by Staff Writer KATHY SPILLMAN show.



Greek folk dance displays a strong affinity to the Arab folk tradition

Distinguished virtuoso



Maestro Massimo Gasbarri

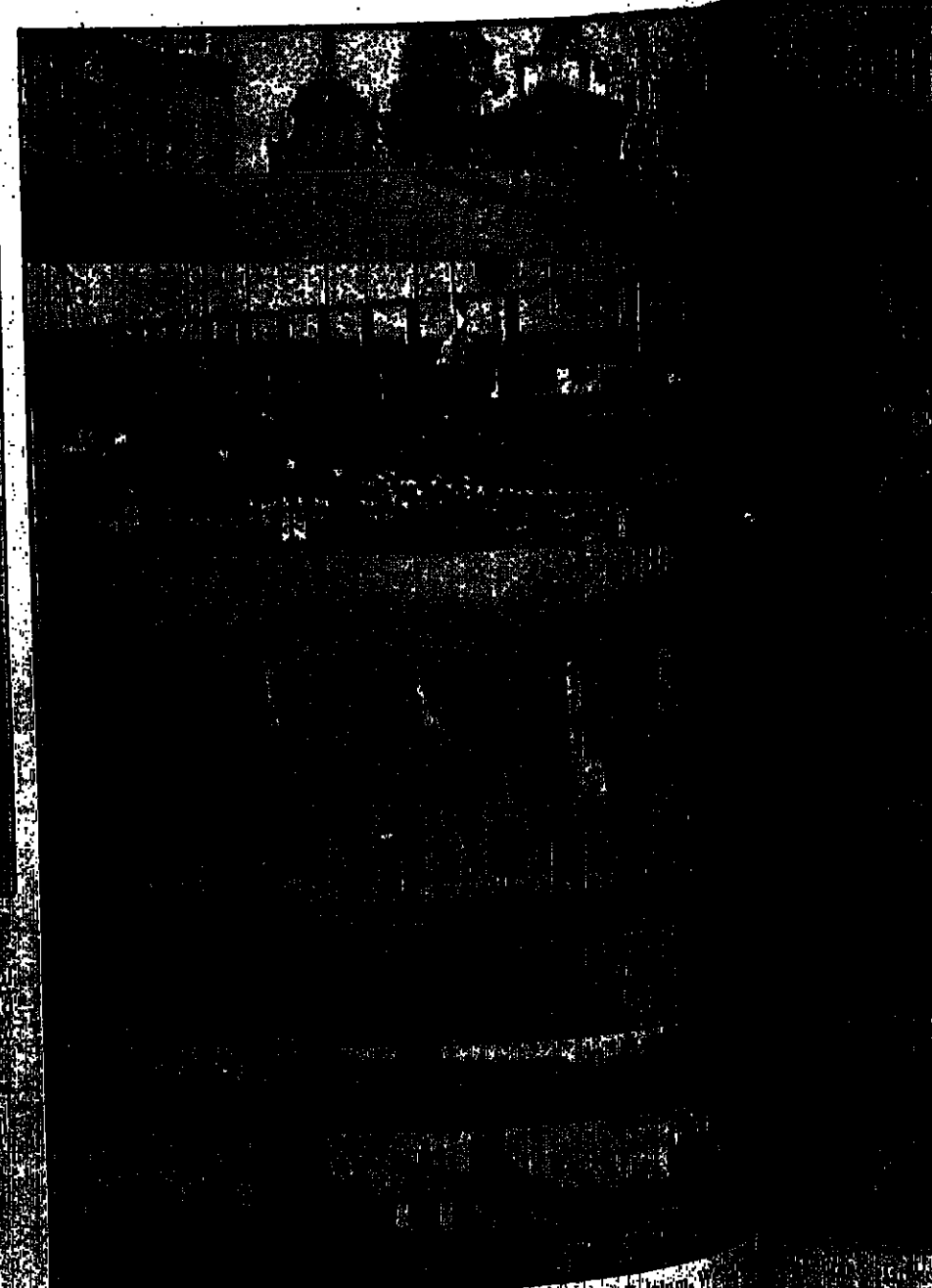
ONE OF Italy's most distinguished guitar virtuosos, Maestro Massimo Gasbarri, will perform classical masterpieces of Italian and South American composers on 9 and 10 April at the Royal Cultural Centre. The event is part of the EEC's Spring Festival, in which the members of the community are offering to the people of Jordan the talents of their finest native artists.

Maestro Gasbarri, who has been hailed by many as one of the greatest classical guitarists of all time, studied at the S. Cecilia Conservatory of Rome and the Chigiara Academy in Naples with

Segovia and others. He has performed in all the major concert halls of the world, including Carnegie Hall in New York.

During the last few years, he has been considered by classical guitarists as the interpreter of Villa-Lobos' and Bartok's zilian guitarists' work.

Maestro Gasbarri's performance is a tribute to the EEC's policy for music to be a cultural activity, not a business.



4,000 years of song and dance

AFFINITY is the key word for the success of the EEC's ticket sales for the Greek folk dance troupe. The Parthenon, which is scheduled to perform on 12, 13 and 14 April at the Royal Cultural Centre. The similarity of style between Greek and Arab music and dance, and the historical and cultural ties between Greece and the Arab world, make this event in the EEC's Spring Festival particularly attractive to the Jordanian people.

The folk troupe, headed by Nikos Triantafyllou, is part of the Parthenon Cultural Association which was established in Athens in 1964. The association is concerned with the preservation of all aspects of Greek Culture, as well as introducing the richness and colour of Greek dance, music and costumes to audiences all over the world.

The group coming to Amman consists of students from high schools and universities in

Greece, as well as teachers from the Parthenon Cultural Association. There will be six couples performing, and four musicians playing traditional Greek instruments to accompany the dancers. Mr. Triantafyllou's wife oversees the costumes of the dancing group, which performs in authentic dress representing the diverse regions of the country.

The troupe has performed throughout Greece, Europe and the United States. It has also appeared in Cyprus, Turkey and Tunisia.

The programme of the Greek dancers will illustrate the variety that characterizes Greek folk dances, from the lively style of Pidiktos to the more restrained elegance of Syrtos. Most Greek dances are usually a combination of the two styles.

The musical instruments which will accompany the dancers, which are integral to the traditional song and dance of Greece, are divided into three principal categories — string instruments, wind instruments and percussion.

Contemporary Greek folk dance is an inseparable part of the national heritage of Greece, and the formation of such folk troops as the Parthenon is part of a concerted attempt to preserve the greatness and continuity of the country's cultural roots. The dances of today are performed in the rural areas in particular, but also in the urban centres where feasts and holidays of all occasions are celebrated with music and dance.

So the Parthenon folk troupe is bringing to Jordan not only a part of popular contemporary Greek culture, but also a glimpse of a 4,000-year-old tradition of dance and music.

The Parthenon folk troupe parades during one of their visits abroad

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An action calling for pursuit

By Ya'couh Jabir

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S decision to suspend the delivery of 75 F-16 planes to Israel pending its withdrawal from Lebanon is pleasing, but at the same time surprising. For the US administration had to see a full-scale invasion of an Arab country and about four months of fruitless negotiations before finally realizing that Israel was violating American laws on the use of US-supplied weapons. One wonders why such a step has been delayed for so long — and why, for instance, it was not taken during the atrocious bombardment of West Beirut, or in the least at an early stage of the Lebanese-Israeli-US negotiations. Had the step been taken at an appropriate time, it would have saved many innocent lives and a great deal of time and effort — and, above all, prepared the ground for movement towards peace.

Furthermore, the surprise over President Reagan's decision becomes a bit pungent once we remember that about two weeks ago, the US had decided to supply Israel with 200 Sidewinder missiles.

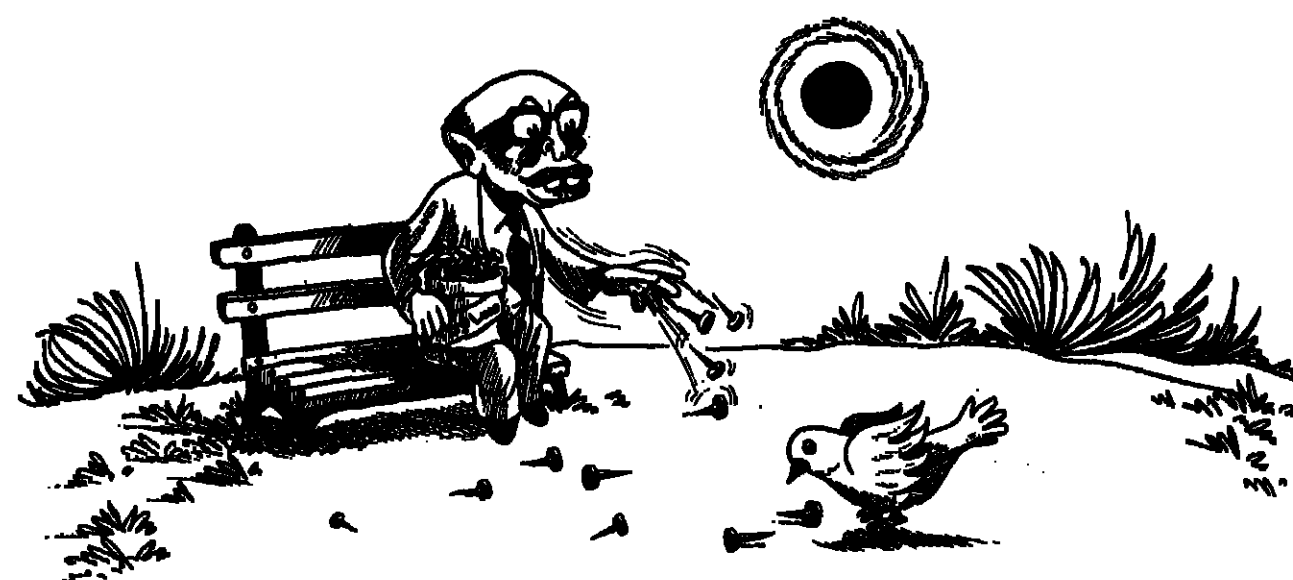
Yet despite these conflicting factors, it is not very difficult to discern exactly what was behind the American move and its timing. President Reagan said it was made because Israel was refusing to withdraw from Lebanon. But Lebanon seems to be only one aspect of a much more complex motivation.

In the first place, the step was announced just as Jordan and the PLO were preparing for crucial talks on participation in future peace negotiations. It is not mere coincidence that the decision was announced on the eve of PLO Chairman Arafat's arrival in Amman. Within this context, the American step was meant as a signal that the US is serious about peace in the Middle East and has decided to embark on a period of practical moves entailing tough action against the uncompromising Israelis.

On the other hand, President Reagan and his aides must have had in mind the increasing Soviet involvement in the Middle East conflict. It seems that American officials are beginning to realize that their administration's absolute support for Israel's outrages has created the right climate for counter moves by the Soviet Union.

The American step, however, remains an encouraging move. But it still needs active pursuit.

For if the proposed peace process gets under way, it will take much more than the suspension of fighter jet deliveries to make Israel budge from its adamant position.



- Ashraf Al-Awai

Arab Editorial Opinion

THE PROJECTED peace talks in the Middle East, the situation in the occupied territories, and the stalemate in Lebanon are the major highlights in this week's newspaper editorials.

Al-Fajr newspaper of Abu Dhabi calls for the adoption of a pan-Arab strategy designed to reinforce any joint decision taken by Jordan and the PLO regarding the proposed peace process.

It says that a decision to join peace talks is a fateful step that must not depend only on promises given by the United States but should be taken in light of a common strategy drawn up to account for any eventuality.

On the situation in the occupied West Bank, the papers call for stepped-up Arab assistance to the suffering Palestinians there. The English-language Qatari newspaper Gulf Times advocates the convening of an Arab summit conference to debate the situation and take the necessary steps.

Noting that the occupation authorities have escalated their criminal terror campaign and begun to use chemical weapons against schoolchildren, the paper urges the adoption of a new strategy enabling the Palestinians to free themselves and restore their national rights.

Al-Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi writes that the use of poisonous gas against schoolgirls in the West Bank area of Jenin explains the reality of the conflict and its extremely dangerous proportions. It adds that the confrontation with Israel has developed into one of destiny, involving the whole Arab nation.

Al-Raya newspaper in Qatar writes that Israel is mistaken if it thinks that it can uproot Palestinians by poisoning their children, adding that lessons of history have proven that peoples were never annihilated by acts of genocide, poisoning or sterilization.

Hailing the heroic resistance of Palestinians in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, the Qatari paper demands active involvement by the international community to put an end to Israel's crimes against the Palestinian people.

Another Qatari paper, Al-Arab, says Israel's criminal actions uncover the terrorist face of Zionism, as well as the dangerous role played by the United States through its support for Israel.

Al-Bahrain newspaper in Bahrain asserts that the Palestinian defence of their land and national identity is in reality a defence of the whole Arab land. The failure of the

Palestinian struggle would move Israel into new, more advanced positions, which it can use in launching further invasions against Arab territory.

"For this very simple reason, the struggle of Palestinians should be given maximum Arab backing. All attempts to consummate the loss of the Palestinian land must be aborted," concludes the Bahraini newspaper.

Commenting on President Reagan's decision to suspend the delivery of F-16 fighter jets to Israel pending its withdrawal from Lebanon, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam writes that the decision is meant for propaganda purposes, and was taken only in view of recent international developments in the region, mainly the stepped-up Soviet activity which has upset the Middle East equation.

"The situation has entered a new phase with the new Soviet moves, and the United States realizes now that it is facing positions, powers and realities that are not easy to surmount," the Kuwaiti paper concludes.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Qabas, expresses the same view, writing that the sole true development in the Middle East is not Mr. Reagan's decision but the Soviet warning to Israel. It adds that the Middle East has become the only place in the world where US Marines stand in close proximity to Soviet military experts, a situation which could spark a global confrontation.

Several newspapers in the Gulf ar-

ticulate a new Israeli initiated conflict in the Middle East.

Al-Bayan newspaper of Dubai says Israel is preparing the ground for the new war with a world-wide publicity campaign about the new Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles in Syria. It adds that the new war will be an extension of the invasion of Lebanon, as the invasion has not accomplished its purpose of imposing surrender on that country.

Here in Amman, Ad-Dustour daily describes this week's talks between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat as decisive and crucial, both in themselves and in view of the circumstances surrounding them.

It explains that Israel's aggressive measures in the occupied territories are escalating at a very dangerous pace, despite almost daily international denunciation of its inhuman and illegal practices.

"The Israeli practices have reached a dangerous stage of aggressive expansionism with the terror campaign developing into daily attacks against Muslim holy places," the paper writes.

"In the face of this tragic situation, something should be done. There must be a search for any faint light that could contribute to checking this aggression, which is expanding and spreading into other Arab countries."

Ad-Dustour concludes by reiterating that the joint destiny linking Jor-

dans and Palestinians necessitates joint action, emanating from the peoples' sense of a special responsibility for deterring Israeli aggression.

Commenting on the attacks against two mosques in Jaffa and Jerusalem, Al-Rai newspaper warns that Israel is trying to sound out Arab and international reaction to these attacks before committing its planned one against Al-Aqsa Mosque.

"The aggression on Hassan ibn Musa Mosque in Jaffa and Sheikh Jume Mosque in Jerusalem is a new balloon to measure the extent of Arab and Islamic reaction. The attacks are prelude to more serious crimes we attempt to wreck any movement towards peace in the region," Al-Rai says.

The paper suggests that Arab and Islamic states call for UN Security Council meeting to debate the recent Israeli crimes, and to give the international community an opportunity to shoulder its responsibility for peace and security in this vital part of the world.

Sawt Al-Sha'b newspaper says that the aggression on Muslim holy places, which occurs in a systematic way and with a definite purpose, requires a firm Arab and Islamic stance to prevent Israel from implementing its scheme of destroying the Islamic heritage in Palestine.



The flag of Haddad

Al-Bayan



The Amman station (Al-Mahata), once a main stop on the road to Mecca

Remnants of an empire

Warm spring sunshine showers the silent railway station of "Al-Mahata" in downtown Amman. The once bustling station on the Hijaz Railway is no longer an important stop for pilgrims heading for the holy city of Mecca. The Amman station, built in the first decade of this century by the Ottomans, was once a strategic centre for Turkish troops heading for Palestine, Sinai and the Hijaz after the outbreak of World War One. As a result of the war most of the railway, especially the southern part of it, was destroyed. Slowly the Amman station faced death. But, it was not until 1948 that most of the activity on the Hijaz line came to a halt.

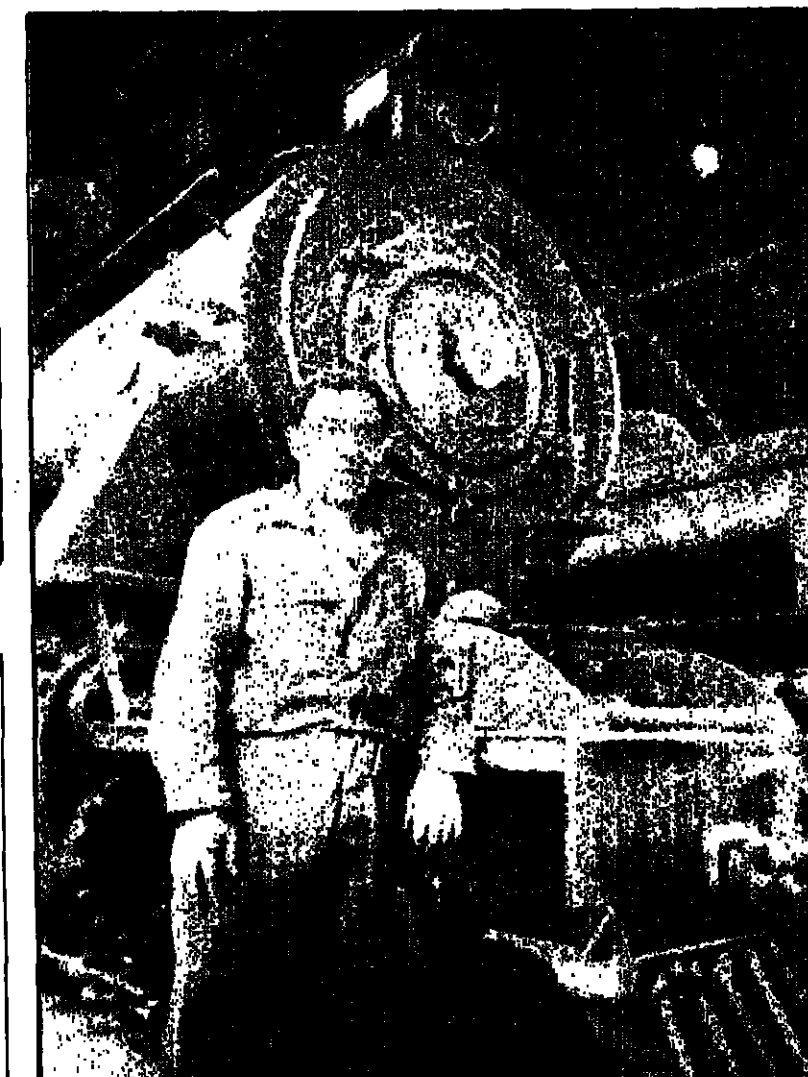
Now the service is reduced to a twice weekly passenger train run between Amman and Damascus. A modern Japanese diesel engine pulls the old passenger cars from the Ottoman period. Some of the original Turkish engines were sold as scrap some years ago. What remains now at the station's depot are 1940s and 50s British and German engines, which are kept in working condition, but are only used on special occasions, once or twice a year. There are still a number of workers at the station who go on doing what they have done for more than 30 years. "The world has changed a lot outside the main gates of the station," says Hajji Ali, one of the oldest employees of the Hijaz Railway Corp. "Yet, inside the gates, we still maintain the old steamengines as if they will run forever."

But deep inside Hajji Ali, he knows that the era of the steamengine, which he drove from Jaffa in 1948, ended long ago.

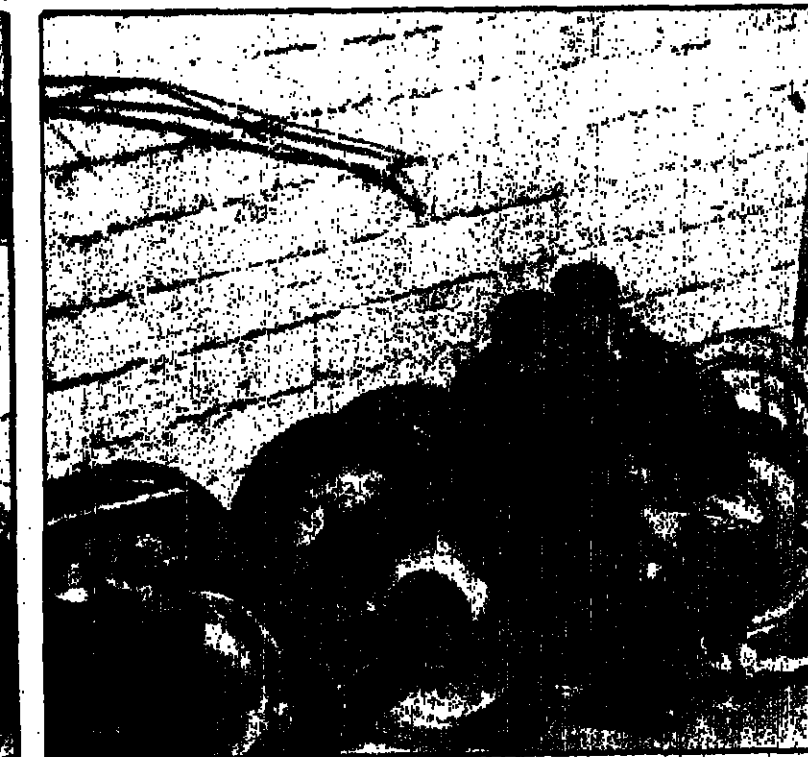
(Photos by Osama El-Sherif)



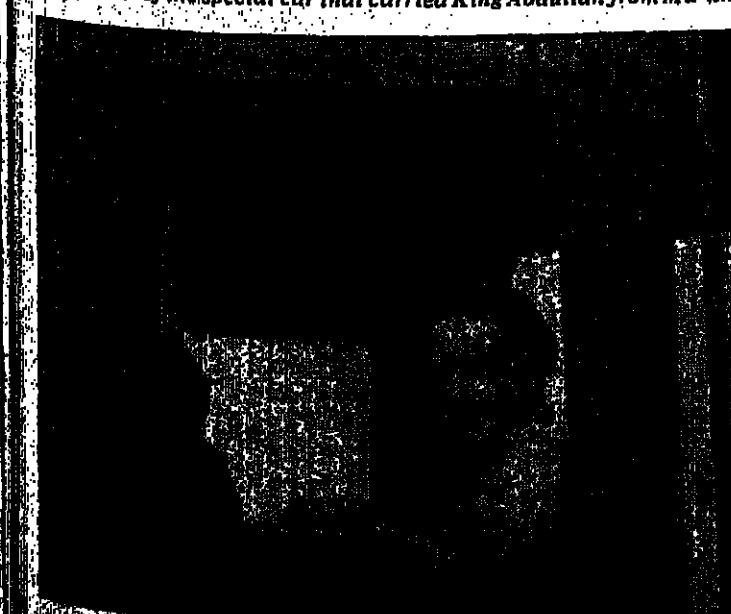
The interior of the special car that carried King Abdullah from Ma'an to Amman in the 1920s



Hajji Ali, as he is called by his mates, has been driving engines since the 1940s. "My engines are ready to go anywhere, anytime," he says. Now he fears he might be laid off in the near future.



Nostalgia talk at lunch break



Only the driver looks on. "The old steamers are only used once a year for tourists."



Retired engines parked in the main hangar

Law of the Sea Treaty fails to win consensus

After ten years of preparation and negotiations, the Law of the Sea Treaty has still failed to gain complete acceptance. 117 nations have signed but 42 others remain reluctant. The failure of the treaty has produced a very mixed reaction as can be seen in the following articles by Edwin Meese 3rd who is counselor to President Reagan and Clifton E. Curtis, an attorney with the Center for Law and Social Policy in the U.S.

Seabed riches -- the common heritage of mankind ---

By Edwin Meese 3rd

THE LAW of the Sea Treaty failed to achieve international consensus at Jamaica's Montego Bay. The United States and 46 other nations, together accounting for more than half the global gross domestic product, withheld their signatures. Twenty-two abstained, and 24 did not attend.

Thus, the way is cleared to develop more promising arrangements.

This is as it should be. For had the treaty been universally accepted, it would have undermined the future national and economic security of the United States and many of its allies.

The treaty's main problems lay in its restrictions on deep seabed mining. The seabed contains vast quantities of such strategic minerals as manganese and cobalt, which are necessary to manufacture steel, jet engines and other vital products essential to our defense and industrial base.

The United States and other countries must now rely heavily on imports to meet their strategic-mineral needs. Yet many foreign suppliers are not reliable, and in other cases higher-grade ores are being depleted. The seabed's resources therefore represent an important future alternative.

At present, all nations have the right to mine the seabed under the doctrine of "freedom of the seas." According to international law, the resources of the ocean floor belong to no one. They are the legitimate property of whoever undertakes the expense and risks of bringing them to the surface.

The Law of the Sea Treaty stands this principle of its head. It asserts that the seabed's minerals are "the common heritage of mankind," meaning that they belong collectively to all nations.

While the concept sounds noble, in practice it implies that no nation has the right to mine without permission from the "body of the whole" — effectively repealing "freedom of the seas" as it applies to ocean mining.

The treaty would do this by creating an "International Seabed Authority" modeled loosely on the United Nations, to govern seabed mineral production.

The authority's assembly, like its United Nations counterpart, would be dominated by the developing countries. These nations in the past have not only been hostile to the United States and free-world interests but in the United Nations have supported the Soviet position as much as 80 percent of the time.



At present all nations have the right to mine the seabed

The structure of the authority's executive council would help them succeed. Unlike the Security Council, the executive council would have no permanent members and no great-power veto — two provisions that have protected our interests in the United Nations.

Thus, had America agreed to the treaty, we would have entrusted our own and our allies' access to the seabed's minerals to the goodwill of nations that have, for the most part, opposed our objectives.

The authority's control over seabed mining would have been virtually complete. The authority would have its own mining company (the "Enterprise"), which would enjoy preferential treatment and generous subsidies, financed primarily by its would-be competitors.

Private or national companies wishing to mine would first have to apply for a license, which the authority would not be obliged to approve. If it were granted a license, a firm would be required to survey two mining sites, one of which the Enterprise would appropriate for its own use.

The authority could compel competing firms to hand over their mining technology to the Enterprise or the developing countries, quite possibly choking off creation of needed technology in the first place. It could also limit the quantity of minerals that could be extracted.

Even the most enthusiastic companies might well balk at accepting these terms on top of mining's inherent risk and expense. American mining firms, in particular, have already stated that they would not mine under the treaty's provisions.

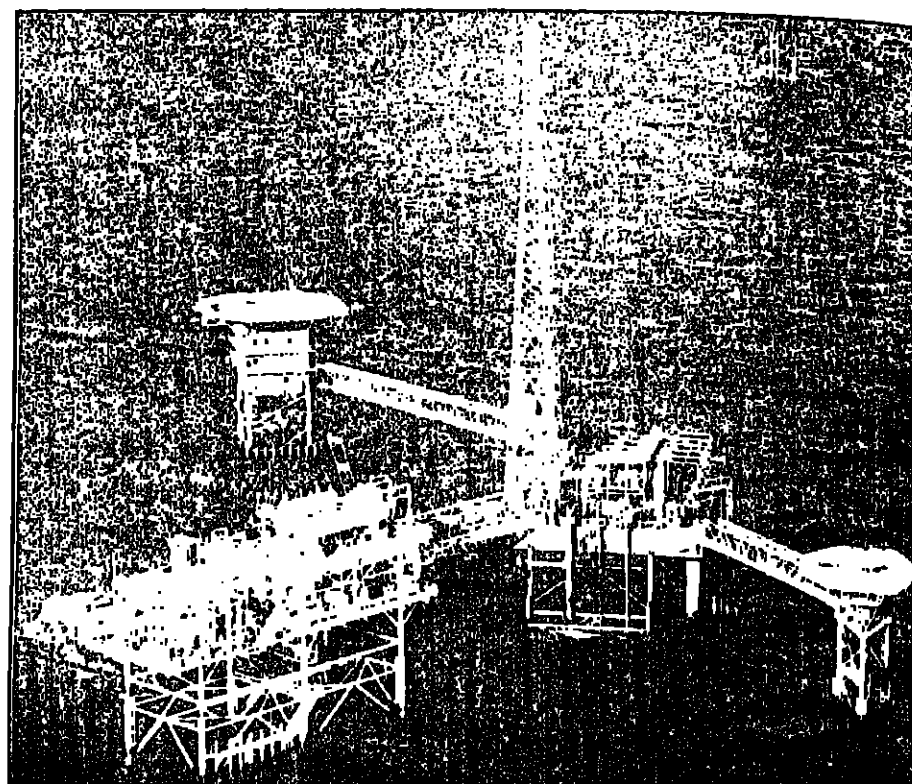
For this reason, the treaty poses a threat to both the industrialized countries as well as the developing nations, who will need strategic minerals as their own economies mature. For no one will benefit from the seabed's riches if the minerals remain on the ocean floor.

Nor can these problems be solved, as some have argued, by the Law of the Sea's "preparatory commission," which only sets the detailed rules for implementing the treaty and cannot change its substance. What is needed instead is an arrangement that will reaffirm customary international law.

One of the Reagan administration's first efforts has been to review how those areas of consensus and traditional law in the treaty, such as overflight and navigation rights, can be reinforced.

Second, we need to develop alternative ways, outside the limiting framework of the treaty, to preserve all nations' access to the seabed's mineral resources. The United States will continue to work with other countries toward the creation of such arrangements.

(New York Times)



The fight is over strategic minerals

--- or prize for the strongest?

By Clifton E. Curtis

"TEN THOUSAND fleets sweep over thee in vain." Byron wrote admiringly of the ocean. "Man marks the earth with ruin — his control stops with the shore."

Try telling that to the Reagan Administration. Its recent record suggests that it views the oceans as just another ideological battleground — and one on which we can prevail, if we are only sufficiently strident.

Last December, after 10 years of complex negotiations over a wide range of important issues, the Law of the Sea Treaty was signed by 117 nations. Twenty-two others abstained for the time being, citing various reasons.

Japan, for example, was going through a change in government and has since signed; other countries chose to wait for an opportunity to review implementing regulations.

One country alone — the United States — flatly refused to sign.

Although the United States had played a major role in negotiations for a decade, President Reagan announced last summer that we would not sign the convention, ostensibly because the provisions governing deep seabed mining did not meet American objectives.

Some critics of the Administration suggested that its focus on the deep seabed mining provisions was a smokescreen masking an ideological paranoia about signing something that might somehow put us at a disadvantage. If so, we were negotiating in bad faith.

But most people, including a large majority of the Congress, accepted the Administration's arguments at face value.

Now it turns out the worst suspicions were right. Recent statements made by Assistant Secretary of State James Malone — the man on the bridge, as it were, in our negotiations — blew away the White House smokescreen, acknowledging outright that "it would be incorrect" to cite deep seabed mining as the primary reason why the United States refused to sign.

"Put directly," he said in part, "the principal objection was that the political, economic and ideological assumptions which underlay the treaty are essentially antithetical to American values."

It is a document which, hiding behind the mask of superficially appealing slogans like "new international economic order" and "the common heritage of mankind," promotes a thinly disguised world collectivism.

It is intended as an instrument for the redistrib-

ution of the world's wealth — from those who have acquired their prosperity by risk, sweat, and hard work, to those who seek their property through organizational means.

It reflects the unrealistic dreams — fostered by earnest persons and organizations — of the advancement of less developed nations.

Abject fear of "collectivism" might be a bit if it weren't dangerous. Forget the "collectivism" that made possible something entitled the "United States of America," the "collectivism" that won a world war and the "collective wisdom" that suspects that the United Nations, for all its failings, is better than the alternative of no world forum at all.

Forget all that in order to focus on the crux of this extraordinary statement. What the White House is clearly saying through Mr. Malone is that America doesn't need to sign any treaties because we've got ours. Luck, and we've under no obligation to help you get yours. So much for the spirit of lifting our lamp beside the golden door.

The White House is now on the verge of offering a "proclamation" establishing "sovereign rights over the waters off our coasts out to 200 miles. And if that's not sufficient protection, there's the added promise that this document will be accompanied by a "comprehensive" ocean policy statement.

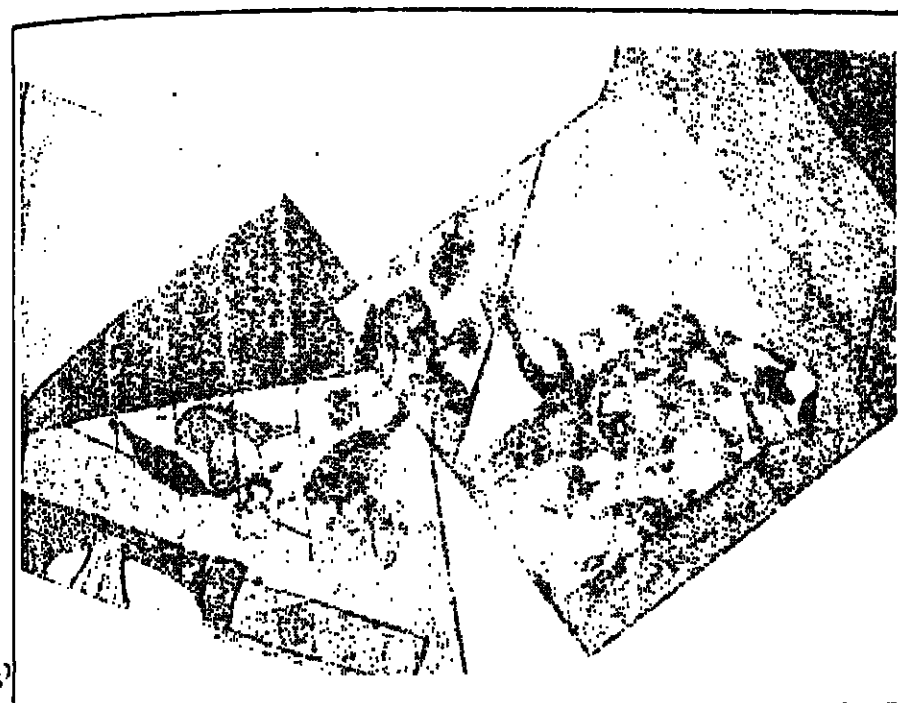
Why the belligerence? Why the firm "No-ocean policy analysis believe that existing American laws already deal adequately with our interests and objectives within our 200-mile zone. Historically, moreover, the United States has been an ardent promoter of friendly relations among nations through the development and application of international law.

But when you brush away this Administration's foggy talk about "values," you find a focused pursuit of the most ancient of corporate goals: cornering the market.

The oceans are more than another market to be cornered. Their resources are vital to us — no more vital than to anyone else. The Administration seems to think we can bully our way across the seas, closing the 20th century in much the way Commodore Perry opened up the 19th. The rest of the world will have something to say about that.

Broader participation is essential in the debate about oceans policy. We need the counsel of those who have a larger vision of our interests in an interdependent world, who realize it's risky to believe that we can casually go off on our own whenever the passage becomes difficult. While unilateral initiatives based on narrow ideology should be deep-seated.

(New York Times)



Pierre Antonucci dispenses with regular shape



Thierry Cheverney's child-like vision

French art works demand a reaction

By Vanessa Batroun
Special to the Star

THE MOST striking feature of the French contemporary art exhibition currently on show as part of the EEC Spring Festival is that the monstrously large paintings cannot but fail to provoke a strong reaction, be it favourable or not.

The viewer is dwarfed by the size and space of elements, paintings, room and centre capturing one of the space and light of the exterior world.

In fact the exhibition is intended to be shown outside, it belongs to the life of the city, it is transient and destructible designed like posters to be placed anywhere and everywhere and to decay. It is meant to be reacted to socially. It is art not as a commercial commodity nor as decorative material but as a means of communication.

To help achieve this the works, small in number but huge in size are released from the prison of frame, board and canvas and regular shape. They hang, drape and even cover sections of wall showing images of contemporary man and mind as you. As a viewer you cannot go up to a painting and inspect it (in fact you have to step back) but are overwhelmed by the interaction of painting and environment as soon as you enter the door, surrounded by nightmarish metallic birds and cellular animals, the horrors the unleashed.

The first works of Patrick Lanneau and Thierry Cheverney use childlike handwork and childlike symbols that might look more at home in the primary schoolroom. Contemporary man is here dismissing the mature mind as deceptive and looks back to childhood interpretations for further information and expressionist material. Lanneau's caverns of light and heralding star, doric columns of blue and star-shaped palm trees invite us into light from simplicity, invite us to strip ourselves of preconception and sophistication and to look again with the eyes of a child.

The two paintings flank the doorway and if we turn immediately to Cheverney's we might in-

deed be looking at modern and future man through a child's mind. Comic strip flying saucers scatter the sky while subconscious data control the foreground — the space age and ancient symbols are united and confirmed in their continuity.

Two large pyramids represent solid form, but substantially is then challenged by a foreground of jagged lines and broken colour. To the right rise up phallic figures of Egyptian gods in pinky pinks and blues who cast menacing shadows.

The energetically manic and fearful elements are amplified more so in Cheverney's other paintings. Here the colour works uncontrollably and humans are reduced to three fingered robots walking unconcernedly under a shower of heavy bullets. In a crude but effective way the overloaded psyche with its dangerous imbalances is shown to be giving way to the powerful and unruly subconscious — the hell of the subconscious is represented by the forbidden fire, stolen by Prometheus surrounded by nightmarish metallic birds and cellular animals, the horrors it unleashed.

Collapsed

We can relax a little with the black and white graphic designs of Ernest Pignon Ernest. Inspired by Lawrence Durrell's book the Alexandria Quartet, he records the history of this famous city in torn fragments of portraits of classical man, written historical extracts and personages that run as a frieze overlapping one another along the wall. The frieze is interrupted and torn to suggest that memory is more than a block mechanism uniting like a film.

The exuberant suited man leaping above into a vast whiteness and collapsing crumpled below is the author Lawrence Durrell whose experience of the city was not only exhilarating and provided food for his writing but was exhausting emotionally. In its totality the piece evokes dream power and passion.

Passion that is present too in the works of Jean Paul Chambas who continues the Alexandrian theme in his trilogy entitled "After the Quartet".

Chambas, a former resident of Alexandria sur-



Environmental sculpture by Dorothee Selz

veys the wreck of modern Alexandria crumbling away from its former grandeur like a theatre auditorium (recent picture) and through a typical levantine businessman in pin-stripe suit who dances on strewn flowers and grinnaces haunted by the loss of a great past he expresses sorrow and hysteria.

Mythological symbol

There is a complete change of mood and tempo in the works of Pierre Antonucci whose huge quilt-like paintings encroach in their complicated patterns, objects of everyday life plus the odd mythological symbol. A crowded humanity can look on a filled canvas devoid of space and depth, at a cramped surface of pattern sharing its area with tumbling vases, fallen trees, apple bowls and a horse.

Antonucci not only abandons the frame and glass when presenting his pictures but also the rectangle. Oddly cut shapes themselves these pictures mirror fragments of the exterior world showing how still life is still valid in the contemporary world of art. Still life whose geometry is undisturbed but set in a play of angles exploring decorative possibilities.

The objects have been thrown away in a picture that has been "detonated" like a bomb and splattered over the walls and ceiling. The artist abandoned frames, glass and regular shapes to achieve this. Still life (which continues to have validity in contemporary art) is not tampered with geometrically but is set in a play of angles mirroring the exterior world in jagged fragments as if we are looking through a broken mind. The paintings are very dark, very mediterranean and Matisse like in their monumental proportions.

Leaving the room we are returned to the more traditional, a series of expertly executed engravings on copperplate, a study of stone and stone surfaces, light and shadow, contrasting weight and anti weight and pristine sculptural masses and voids made at delicate concrete shipyards in the artist's native Bordeaux. An inner logic is expressed by a recurring motif — a small tense and closed form which engenders variations of larger forms.

Small, cool, heavy and impersonal they lead us out of the world of contemporary art into the lover.

If you missed, like I did, the environmental sculpture piece by Dorothee Selz you may have to slip back in to view this small cultivated garden surrounded by a heap of tense undulations. Squeezed like cake topping in culinary colours of pink, purple and honey greens and piped in sugary and intricate formations she exposes a mature landscape.

This cakelike sculpture which is actually made from real marzipan adds a playful element to the exhibition. The artist derived the idea of edible art from a religious ceremony in Mexico where skulls and altars are made from sugar so that they can be ritually "eaten" afterwards.

Unfortunately the exhibition notes give only scanty and unhelpful details about the artists and their work and we are left to work our way unguided through these very modern pieces.



Ernest Pignon Ernest, a cynical view of modern man



Jean Paul Chambas' enigmatic suited man

Can we afford these archaic customs?

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

"YOU ARE a Jordanian, aren't you?" said my colleague, as he threw a passing glance at my copy of Ad-Dustour, which I read here unthinkingly as I never did in Jordan.

"Come on! speak bluntly. You know I am a Jordanian so what are you after?" I said impatiently.

"Don't you think that it is high time for a country like Jordan to have got rid of archaic habits such as the enormous processions they still organize on occasions of marriage, settlement of blood-ties, rituals of consolation and congratulation and so on?" he laughed his irritating laugh.

On this occasion however I felt more embarrassment than fury. I can't pretend that sometimes in Jordan I did not get sick on witnessing tens of taxis speeding in rapid succession on marriage occasions. I felt the whole atmosphere polluted by that tumultuous craziness.

Nor do I ever forget the tragic events caused by bloody merry-makers on wedding occasions.

And all such phenomena appear trivial when compared to the time lost the effort exerted, the expense incurred and for formal and mostly tasteless performances of apology giving on occasions of accidents.

My colleague noticed that I kept a thoughtful silence, and misjudging the cause of my silence started apologizing in a tone as high and offensive as his laughter.

"Oh dear!" I groaned, as he was pushing his face exactly before mine swearing he meant no mischief and vowing would never take a critical attitude towards my country. "OK, OK," just leave me now, I said.

I hardly noticed him as he stole away from my office. "Why must we in Jordan sacrifice of our time, effort and hard-won fortunes on formal socialities which signify almost nothing," I said to myself.

"Whether we like it or not," I added, "the Arab World looks to us as the guide for a more prosperous and worthy future and yet we are unable to extricate ourselves from some outdated nomadic habits. Such occasions highlight the

dilemmas of social development. How easy is it to effect economic but you can bet that dozens of sociologists, psychiatrists and preachers can't intimate social development against the resistance of deep-rooted traditions.

There is a whole stratum of people in our society whose main justification for existence is participation in car parades making almost daily tours in application of a pre-arranged doll programme whereby an offender driver's family seek the services of our ever-ready dignitaries.

All that they have to do is to put on the usual formal attire of notables and, recite the one and same text of apology. Not a word is altered except the changed names of the victim and offender.

The answer is recited in exactly the same monotonous phraseology after which the guests would fill on hills of cooked rice with soft bread streched underneath and huge pieces of lamb on top.

The meal having been completed and coffee drunk, the procession leads back to the place it had started the journey usually to Amman.

Seen from a Nineteenth Century perspective this and a long list of similar habits extant in Jordan since Pre-Islamic times might be reasonably tolerated.

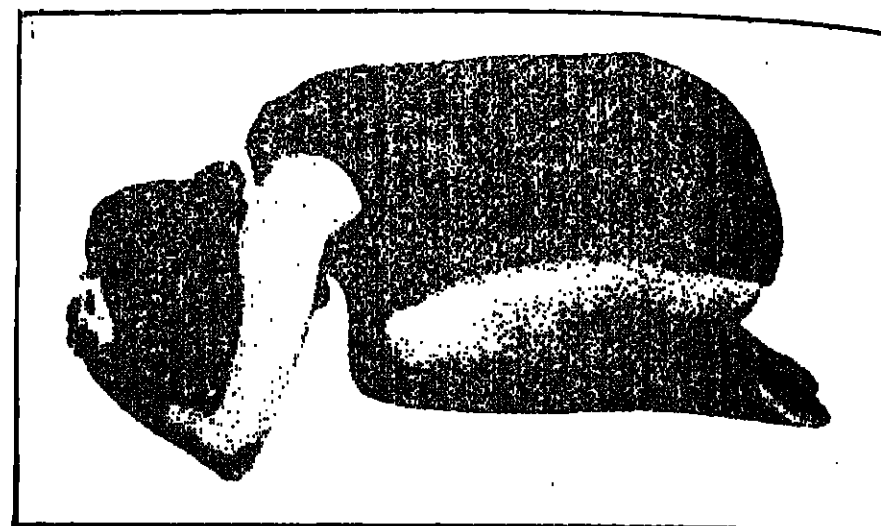
But the time now is 1983 and the cost of living is a hundred times that of a century ago.

Being concerned with the preservation of our positive traditions that inspire sacrifice and fortitude must lend us a better vision to eradicate archaic and harmful conventions.

A completely new approach to the understanding of time as a great value not to be squandered in foolish pursuits is now vital. The resistance that any people can display in times of crisis is the outcome of their total effort in peace as well as in war.

We, Jordanians must be the last to allow the vain loss of time, effort or resources. Every and each individual has to justify his existence on earth by making sure that he participates as best he can in the enhancement of our resources and productivity.

We must, by sheer physical and mental struggle, make our homeland worthy of being lived in peace, and of being properly defended in war.



The pose of a child can help revive our energy on busy days

Why do we neglect Yoga?

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

Yoga was introduced to Jordan as far back as 1970. But, rather than becoming established in our society it seems to have virtually disappeared. A recently advertised course was cancelled for lack of interest.

Yet, according to Mrs. Samira Dajani, Amman's best-established yoga teacher, yoga has a great deal to offer to any society. She says it is a unique activity that offers benefits for both mind and body.

For one, it eases the tension and anxiety caused by our modern way of life and releases its frustration and suppressions. For another, it helps one to keep fit physically. It strengthens the will and modifies the personality.

Discipline

Yoga is a Sanskrit word meaning union or discipline. The goal of a practitioner, called a Yogi, or Yogini is the achievement of a state of "Samadhi", or dissolution of the personality.

It includes strict adherence to prescribed moral virtues, such as honesty, non-violence, training for body control and obliteration of the sense perceptions, extreme mental concentration and meditation.

Bodily control is an important part of yoga and a very trained yogi, can achieve difficult postures, breath through either nostril at will and even stop his heart beat.

This pattern of yoga is called Raja Yoga (Royal yoga), a very sophisticated and advanced stage of yoga, which requires years of training and a very strong will.

Simple patterns

There are however, some simple patterns of yoga which are more "approachable" to beginners.

Mrs. Dajani studied yoga with a Moroccan teacher in Amman and then taught several years at the YWCA. During this time she taught Hatha Yoga and Laya Yoga which are two of the simple patterns of Raja Yoga.

The first thing Mrs. Dajani taught her students was how to "observe". Observe their bodies, their breath and to concentrate on some thing they liked. She taught them breath control and meditation, and this is called, the Laya Yoga, the yoga of dissolution.

Then she taught them the Hatha Yoga, which is the yoga of force. It stresses physical skills. Here Mrs. Dajani says some of her students did very well, and were extremely responsive, which was very satisfying for her. Some even managed to achieve the headstand which is the king of Hatha Yoga poses.

For some Mrs. Dajani's students yoga seemed difficult at first. A class which lasted for two hours, requires complete discipline and control. There is no unnecessary talk and each student must concentrate on his or her own activity and not be concerned with what others are doing.

Relaxation

Some students also didn't realize that yoga involves a lot of stretching and expanding of the muscles. For this the yoga must be very comfortably dressed. Women who came to class in tight and restrictive clothing found the exercises a strain rather than a relief as they are supposed to be.

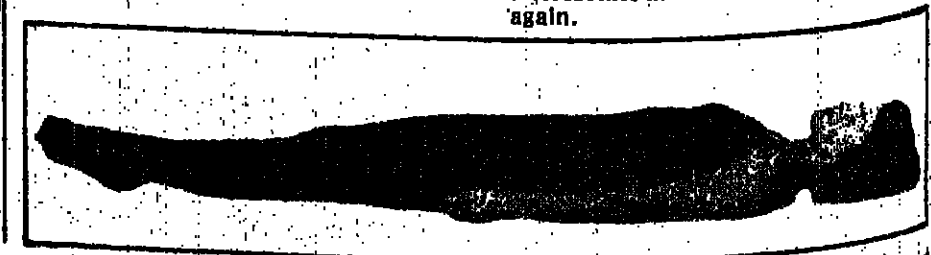
Many of Mrs. Dajani's students suffered from anxiety and depression when they first came to her, but after a few sessions of exercise and meditation their tension was starting to fade. Many carried on with yoga after they had finished their formal course, and yoga is now a part of their daily life.

At present Mrs. Dajani is unable to continue her classes due to health reasons but she hopes to begin again in the future. Many people in Amman express an interest in yoga, perhaps when Mrs. Dajani begins again they can be persuaded to translate their interest into action and yoga will revive again.



Above: the half shoulder stand performed for five minutes a day tones and invigorates the entire body

Below: mental and physical relaxation are essential elements of yoga practice



7 APRIL 1983

Food for success and happiness

By Christine Doyle

MOST SCIENTISTS have shown little enthusiasm for investigating how particular foods might affect mood and behaviour. Even the possibility that food additives might be linked with hyperactivity in children has only recently begun to receive serious scientific examination, while the entire question of food allergies is still regarded as faddish.

This scientific reluctance could soon be swept away. A series of new studies from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other major research centres, shows that the timing and content of meals, together with the sex and age of consumers, affect the behaviour of normal people much more than is realised.

Sleeplessness, pain, depression, performance at work, swings in mood and even how we react to slimming diets may be subtly altered by what we eat. As a result, diet could be manipulated to suit specific needs, such as the sustained judgment crucial for, say, flying a plane.

Evidence from the studies indicates that particular foods and nutrients alter the brain's production of chemicals called neurotransmitters, which are known to affect mood and behaviour directly.

Carbohydrates, for instance, such as pasta, sweets and potatoes, appear to have a major influence on serotonin, a brain chemical linked with feelings of sleepiness and tranquillity, and a reduction in pain and stress.

Dr. Judith Wurtman, a nutrition researcher at MIT, who has written a book about carbohydrates, explains the link. "Serotonin is made in the brain from another chemical called tryptophan, which is present in carbohydrate foods. When they are digested, insulin is released into the blood. This allows tryptophan to pass across the blood brain barrier to be made into serotonin."

"The more starchy or sweet food



Studies show that carbohydrates have an influence on feelings of sleepiness and tranquillity

you eat, the more relaxed and drowsy you may become; this could be a reason why some people try to eat their way through stress and anxiety." It may also be why restless babies are calmed by lulls and sweets.

Dr. Michael Yoganin, from the Children's Hospital Medical Centre in Boston, has further found that babies fall asleep more swiftly and sleep longer when tryptophan is added to their milk feeds.

Tryptophan is also present in protein in small amounts, but so are other chemicals, called amino acids, and these compete with tryptophan to get through the blood brain barrier. Thus chicken, red meat and other protein foods help to keep serotonin levels down; one reason why meals should be balanced.

Some people have a positive "hunger" for carbohydrate, which seems to be felt as serotonin levels in the brain fall.

"Those who crave sweet and starchy food and wish to lose weight must include carbohydrate snacks in their diet plan to eat at desperate moments," says Dr. Wurtman. A few cracker biscuits, or even a little chocolate, will trigger the release of serotonin after 30 minutes or so; this reduces the craving and helps relaxation.

Both serotonin and another neuro-

transmitter which is converted from tyrosine, a major chemical in protein, may be instrumental in controlling depression. But it is unclear how this is coordinated. Laboratory rats are "pepped up" by pure tyrosine, and in a preliminary study at MIT, depressed patients showed some improvement when they took tyrosine as a drug.

However, high protein meals, such as steak and salad, do not appear to have an anti-depressant effect, and the effect of tyrosine on brain chemicals is possibly more subtle than the more obvious tryptophan one.

An intriguing clue comes from a study carried out by the Swiss food company Nestle, which shows that people over the age of 45 feel slightly more invigorated and efficient when pure tyrosine is added to their food.

A striking age-related difference in response to different types of food was the major finding of an ambitious study of nearly 200 research and development workers, at a US army laboratory in Massachusetts.

After a high carbohydrate lunch, the attention span of people over the age of 40 was lowered, and they made many more "errors of omission" in tasks requiring complex information-processing than the younger volunteers.

(Observer News Service)

The problem of ticks

We went out for a picnic the other day and some of us noticed ticks on us when we got back home. How do we get rid of them?

Ticks are common in wooded areas and places where sheep and goats frequent. To remove them do not try to pull them off as this method may leave part of the tick's mouth parts or leg tips imbedded under the skin, a source of infection.

Apply a thick coating of vaseline, or petroleum jelly, around the tick. This will cut off its air supply and it will turn loose soon enough. Another method is to bring the burning end of a cigarette

close to the tick so that it will let go of its grip to avoid the heat.

After that wash the site with soap and water, dry, and apply an antiseptic cream such as zinc oxide ointment.

I heard that exercise is healthy but the other day I went jogging and when I came back home I was exhausted and the next day I was sore all over.

Exercise is an excellent way of improving your health but if you have been relatively sedentary up to now you should start out your programme gradually.

Recent studies have shown that 12

Kidney bean casserole

Ingredients

- 1/4 kilo bacon
- 3 large onions, chopped
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1/4 kilo tomato sauce (canned or home-made)
- 1/4 kilo mushrooms
- 1/2 kilo canned kidney beans
- chilli powder to taste
- salt and pepper to taste
- 1/2 cup red wine

Method

- Cook bacon until crisp, crumble
- Saute onions and green pepper until soft
- Put these ingredients into a large, heavy cooking pot along with tomato sauce, mushrooms, kidney beans, chilli powder, salt and pepper and red wine.
- Cover and cook slowly on top of stove until thickened (at least one hour)

Chef's partner

Alcohol worries Europe

By Thomas Land

LONDON (ONS) - The European Commission is under growing pressure for co-ordinated action to combat the spread of alcoholism throughout the Community.

It is a controversial issue, for the European alcohol industry supplies 70 per cent of the world's wine and 50 per cent of its beer - and few politicians are prepared to challenge such a formidable opponent.

Publication at a Swedish university of a suppressed British report on alcoholism has strengthened the case for action.

The two-volume report, prepared by the Central Policy Review Staff, a government think-tank, has been made widely available at the Institute of Sociology, University of Stockholm. It is regarded as an invaluable case-study by a press

group comprising members of the European Parliament.

Yet Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, has told Parliament in London that the study is not for the public eye.

The British Journal of Addiction has complained editorially of "a sick stench of scandal" shrouding the report and has called for the disclosure of financial connections linking the alcohol industry with individual members of Parliament and the industry's cash contributions to the major political parties.

The authors of the report were surprised and deeply alarmed by the sheer size and explosive spread of the alcoholism problem.

The European parliamentary group is demanding substantially increased medical and sociological research into the causes and effects of alcoholism, which they fear is fuelled by unemployment.

Thier report, including statistics compiled from many parts of Europe, places the suppressed British study in an appropriate, gloomy setting.

About 10 per cent of the male population of the West of Scotland suffers from alcohol-related disabilities. A million-and-a-half Germans are believed to be in some ways dependent on alcohol.

In Ireland, alcohol accounts for 13 per cent of expenditure on consumer goods. In Italy, the number of people dying from cirrhosis of the liver has nearly doubled over the past quarter century.

Consumption, in terms of the equivalent of pure alcohol per head of population, has increased over the past 20 years by nearly 300 per cent in Holland, 200 per cent in West Germany and over 100 per cent in Denmark.



I take it you're staying in tonight

people



Magma Cartia: from left to right: Matthew Letley, Lee Abbott, Doug Morter and Chris Simpson

Will the audiences jump again

The English band Magma Cartia is back in town to give two concerts for the EEC Spring Festival. The group have fond memories of their 1981 visit to Jordan when their music had several hundred young Jordanians up on their feet and dancing in the aisles. They are hoping for a "repeat performance" from their audiences this week.

For Anna Hotel General Manager John Wright, who has experience in managing hotels all over the world, his current position is turning out to be one of the most successful. Mr. Wright, who flew to London last Saturday for a 10-day visit home, says the recently opened hotel is exceeding all expectations, with the restaurants and other outlets on the plush ground floor full to capacity every day.

The young soloists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra and conductor Jean Jakus put on a dinner concert last week in the hotel's Jericho Room restaurant as a gesture after a delightful stay at the hotel. Mr. Wright regrets not having been able to attend due to his travel plans but notes that the expensive affair was fully booked.

A Jordanian concert that ends with the audience singing along with "When Irish Eyes are Smiling" must be counted as a resounding success. And that is what happened at Irish tenor Frank Patterson's concert at the Royal Cultural Centre on Saturday.

Mr. Patterson and his accompanist, and wife, Elly O'Grady started on a rather more formal note with a selection of classical pieces by Schubert and Fauré. Then he moved on to such old favourites as "Plaisir d'Amour" and "O Sole Mio" and after a moving performance of "Amazing Grace" the audience was warming up.

But the tenor really came into his own after the interval. Then, his lively stories and anecdotes, combined with a selection of well-known and well-loved Irish songs, really brought the audience alive and had them calling for more.

On Sunday it was the turn of Jerash to enjoy a musical event. An enthusiastic audience of about 1000 turned up for an open-air concert by the Langenhugen Symphonie Brass Orchestra. The programme included classical music and a selection of waltzes but it was the German marches that drew the greatest applause.

And more music... Turkish singer Mrs Nesrin Sipahi is in Amman this week. She will be presenting a programme of Turkish classical and folk songs and Arabic songs in two private concerts at the Jordan International Hotel. Mrs Sipahi's visit is sponsored by the Turkish Embassy.

The director of the Far East Commercial Office in Jordan Mr Edmund Y. Lin held a buffet dinner party Saturday to farewell Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deng. Mr. Deng has been responsible for public relations at the office for the last four years.

Mr. Deng will leave to Bahrain to join the Republic of China commercial office there.

The dinner was attended by Mr. Peter Salah Ministry of Information under-secretary, Director of the Jordan News Agency Mr. Jawad Marayah and Mrs. Marayeh and Mr. Chung Chang-Hua who is replacing Mr. Deng in Jordan. Also attending were members of the local press and media in Jordan.

EEC Festival

Magma Cartia presents a rock concert at the Palace of Culture, Sports City Thursday 7 April at 7.30

French pianist Erik Berchot presents a programme of Chopin and Debussy Friday 8 April and Monday 11 April at 8.00 pm

Italian guitar virtuoso Maestro Gasbaroni

Saturday 9 April and Sunday 10 April at 8.00 pm

Parthenon Folklore Group from Greece

Tuesday 12 April, Wednesday 13 April and Thursday 14 April at 8.00 pm

Erik Berchot

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre presents "Les Murs Peints" Saturday 9 April until Thursday 14 April

Concert

The French Cultural Centre presents a recital "Vivages de L'accordeon" by Sophie Landruvic Tuesday 12 April at 8.00 pm at the French Centre

Videos

The French centre presents Video for children, "Adventures: Vidéo - Les chauffeurs du Nord. Arts: L'art dans la ville

Monday 11 April at 5.00 and 6.00 pm respectively

Musique: Les grands mystères de la musique: Claude Debussy

Documentaire: Le village, un village

Wednesday 13 April at 5.00 pm and 6.00 pm respectively

"L'Algle a deux têtes" by Jean Cocteau with Marthe Keller and Christian Balthus

Wednesday 13 April at 8.00 pm

Just between us
Yehouda Salim

A species is born

I HAVE a friend named Jim, who studied zoology in university. He studied it, naturally, because he was interested in animals—especially marine invertebrates.

When Jim graduated, there weren't many jobs available for experts on the mating habits of South Pacific mollusks. So he realised that he could hope to achieve any standing and make a living in his field would be to discover a new species. Luckily for him, I was able to help in this matter and did it while the ink was still wet on his diploma.

From where I sit, I get to see a lot of journalists come and go. Their tidal ebbs and flows has always been a source of wonder to me, and many times have I asked myself what accounted for it.

The timing of the arrivals and disappearances of huge flocks of reporters and photographers was not difficult to work out. Just as such a indiscretion follows fable, they were bound to appear whenever some important personage was in town, and to stay as long as he or she did. They were obviously trying to "follow the news," and everyone wanted to be the first to get it.

The puzzling thing was the lengths to which some of these people (among whom I count my best friends) were willing to go to get a " scoop." Who in his right mind would stand out in the freezing rain at night, soggy notebook in hand, to get a bit of news that everyone else would hear over their radio in the morning anyway?

Jim gave me the answer. What we were looking at was a new species, the first that had been discovered since the identification of an obscure kind of algae in 1927. However, since these new beings were indistinguishable in outward appearance from normal people, they could only be described in behavioural terms. We had to find parallels in the animal world.

The first thought, of course, was that these folks were imitating sheep in their blind, uncomplaining willingness to follow other people wherever they might lead (and however aimless their wanderings might appear). The new race was accordingly given the tentative appellation of Homo Ovinus (sheepie for short).

However, further observation caused Jim to reconsider his original judgment. The wanderings of the sheepie, he said, didn't seem to fit the theory. Their movements were not the calm, unconcerned ones of sheep but rather they were frenzied, mad charges from one end of the globe to the other.

"We are dealing here not with Homo Ovinus, but with the Lemniscate Mmm!" Jim pronounced. Never mind the fact that their movements over the world haven't yet sent them running en masse off any cliffs if they keep on like this, they'll run right off the edge of the world.



AMMON HOTEL

TRAINING

The hotel invites you to the coffee shop (Al-Mushatta) daily between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. for tea, coffee and a delicious assortment of sweets selling at JD 1 per head.

Ammon Hotel also welcomes everyone to a luncheon buffet daily for JD 3.500 per person.

We are also accepting subscribers who wish to use our swimming pool and tennis court.

Ammon Hotel Tel: 44263/45
Jabal Amman
Tunis Street between the Fourth and Fifth Circles.

Children participate in Alia competition

SIXTY TWO children's paintings were on display last week at the Alia Art Gallery in a competition sponsored by Alia and open to children age six to 14. Schools all over Jordan participated and 62 had been selected from 280 entries. Judges had the even more difficult task of selecting three winners to take the first prize (ticket to Vienna) second prize (ticket to Athens) and the third a ticket to Agaba.

The theme of the exhibition was "Alia: Jordan's bridge to the world" and judging was based on the following criteria: Relevance to the theme, creativity, overall visual impact and technical quality.

Alia's Kathy Sullivan from the public relations department thinks that maybe the theme was too abstract for the younger contestants of six and seven but it did not deter the nine to 14 age group whose entries poured in and showed not only imagination, good handling of colour and material but also were not without humour.

The first age group 6-8 although

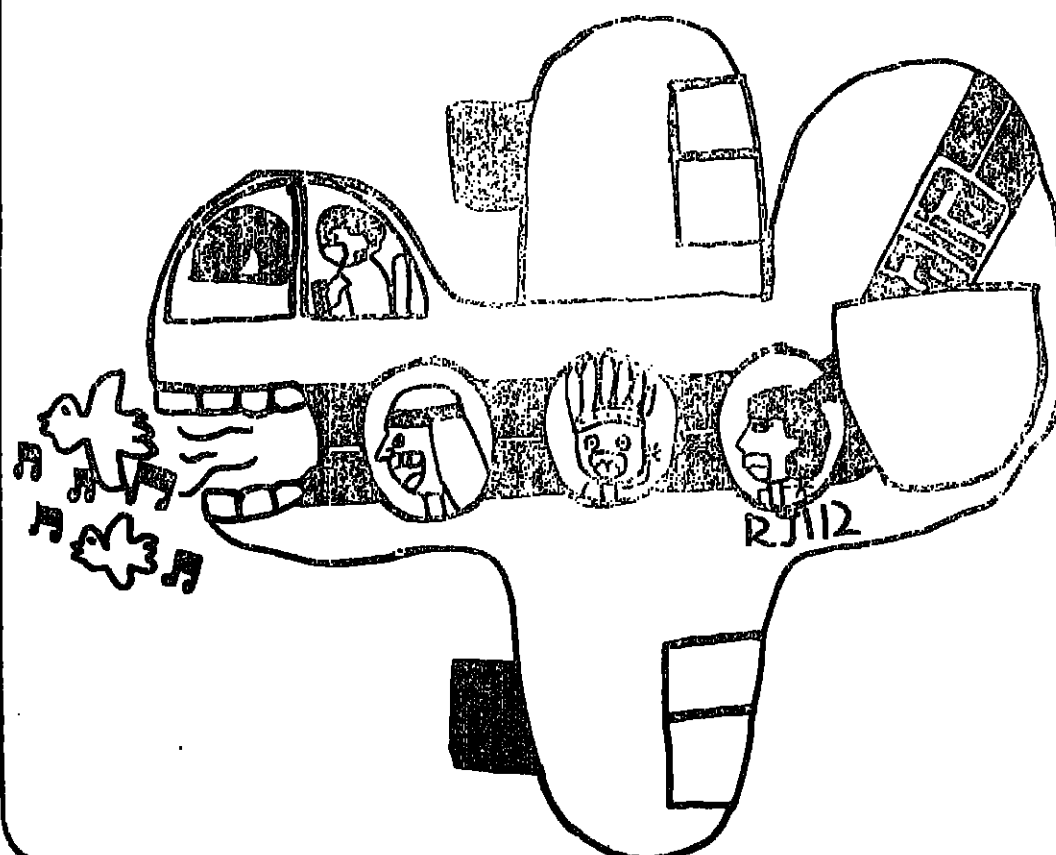
fewer in number managed to grasp the concept and delved into their geography books. They included in their pictures maps of the world, famous sights, happy passengers boarding planes and the Alia aircraft. Sometimes imaginatively flown by Ali Baba as if it were a flying carpet or even represented by a space age conscious artist as a flying saucer. The winner in this group who received third prize was Malik Baha Saket, 6, from the National Orthodox School. He produced a neatly pencilled and crayoned collection of planes and country landmarks such as Big Ben, windmills and camels bringing together parts of east and west.

The 9-11 age group showed good compositional arrangements along with bright attractive colours. Coffee pots, flags, slinging airplanes and rainbows were introduced to expound the theme and some abstract ideas crept in along with the use of wood instead of wax, crayon or pencil. The winner was Ali Elias Akashleh aged 9 from the Terra Santa College whose busy international airport was crowded with eastern and western

landmarks and planes in a very gaily coloured scene. He will take second prize the ticket to Athens.

The older age group 11-14 showed good artistic sense of pattern and compositional balance. Ideas were much more cosmic, abstract and publicly conscious. The winner who took first prize was Nidal Ibrahim Abu Dalia aged 14 from Al Nozha preparatory. His was a professional rendering of an Alia plane trailing an aqueduct bridge that sweeps through clouds to a globe in the foreground.

All the children will receive Alia T-shirts and bags. Judging took place "blind" by numbers only and the Judges Samia Zaroub, Yasser Duwail, Hind Nasser all artists themselves and Farouk Lambas director of the gallery and manager of Alia's design section had no difficulty choosing the winners but seemed quite unanimous in their choices. The pictures will be used exclusively by Alia for publicity purposes on advertising posters and playing cards.



it's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

WORLD'S BIGGEST ADVERTISER IS SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. WITH 545 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1980 EXCLUDING ITS CATALOGUE!



ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, USA, RECORDED 768 CONSECUTIVE SUNNY DAYS FROM 9th FEBRUARY 1967 TO 17th MARCH 1969.



THE LONG SOFA, A WOODEN BENCH FOR OLD SEAFARERS, MEASURES 72m IN LENGTH AT OSKARSHAMN, SWEDEN.



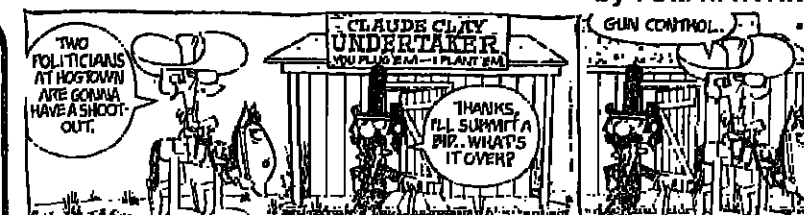
HIGHEST UNCLIMBED MOUNTAIN IS NOW ONLY THE 31st HIGHEST - ZEMU GAP PEAK (7,780m) IN THE SIKKIM HIMALAYA.



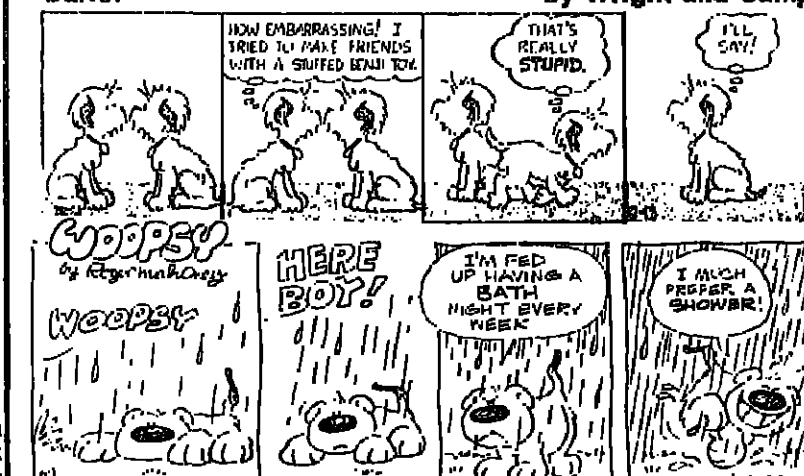
Star kids

by TOM K. RYAN

TUMBLEWEEDS



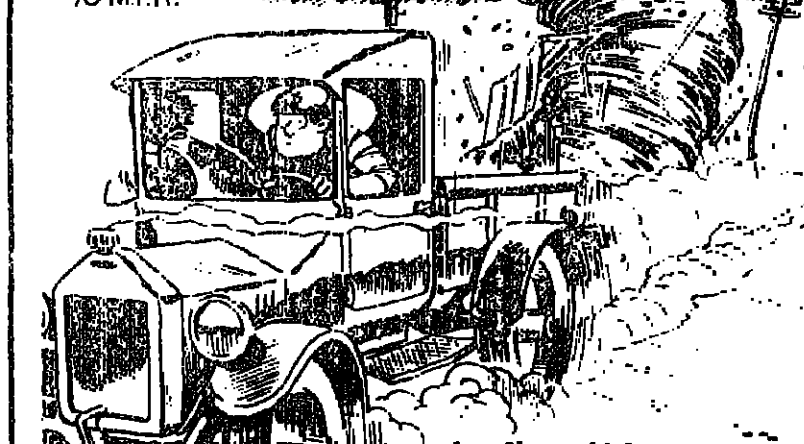
BENJI



Our Fascinating EARTH

TORNADO SPEED

THE FORWARD SPEED OF A WHIRLING TORNADO VARIES GREATLY. SOME MOVE AS SLOW AS 5 M.P.H., WHILE OTHERS HAVE RIPPED ACROSS THE LAND AT OVER 70 M.P.H.



THE AVERAGE SPEED IS ABOUT 25 TO 40 M.P.H. THE TRI-STATE TORNADO OF 1925 IS THE FASTEST-TRAVELLING TORNADO ON RECORD. DURING THE LAST STAGE OF ITS RAMPAGE IT REACHED A FORWARD SPEED OF 73 M.P.H.



Nadia Comeneci In Jordan

THE JORDAN Gymnastic Federation was recently separated from the Track and Field Federation. It assumed its responsibilities a month ago with the objective of giving this kind of sport special attention. The Romanian Federation for Gymnastics informed Dr. Halil that they are willing to extend their expertise to the Jordan.

Dr. Halil, the President of the Jordan Gymnastic Federation, stated that he was invited by the Romanian Gymnastic Federation to discuss the terms of agreement regarding the visit of Nadia Comeneci, the Olympic gymnast star and her group to Jordan.

Nadia Comeneci and eight members of the Romanian Gymnastic team will visit Jordan on 26 April to present three gymnastic demonstrations during their seven days stay in Jordan at the Sports Palace which was newly constructed. Each performance will last two hours.

The first performance will be on the April 28th of this month at seven in the evening. Tickets will be made available to the public very soon, Dr. Halil said.

Selected athletic activities

Friday 8/4/83: Soccer - Ireland universities/ Jordanian national team, 5 p.m. at the Stadium.
Saturday 9/4/83: Basketball Amman/Karkh Club (Iraq) 5 p.m. at Al-Husseini Youth City.
Sunday 10/4/83: Soccer - Irish University/National team at 3 p.m. Stadium.
Monday 11/4/83: Basketball - Karkh Club (Iraq)/Irbid basketball team, 5 p.m. at Yarmouk University field.
Wednesday 13/4/83: Basketball - Amman/Karkh Club (Iraq) 5 p.m. at Al-Husseini Youth City.

Fencing team arrives Thursday

(STAR) - The French fencing team will arrive in Amman Thursday, 7 April to meet the Jordanian team and to present several shows. The first show will start on Sunday the 10 April at the Sports Palace at 3:00 p.m. The second will take place on Monday the 11 April at 12:00 noon at the University of Jordan. The third match will take place at Yarmouk Hall on Tuesday at 4:00 p.m. The final match will be presented at the Royal Military Academy on Wednesday the 13 of April 1983. The team will leave 16 April.

WANTED

Used Prefab Houses
A Jordanian company needs used prefab houses to accomodate workers.

Contact MEDCO, Jabal Amman,
First Circle
Tel: 39222/23314, Mr Isa.

Interview with president of the Handball Federation in Jordan

IN AN interview with Mr. Ismail Dajani, President of the Handball Federation of Jordan, Mr. Dajani gave the following summary.

QUESTION: What are the plans of the new Handball Federation?

ANSWER: During the past nine months, before the new federation was selected, the federation has been planning its course of work for the next two, four and six years. The plan came in stages starting with developing the ability of referees to a standard that will enable them to referee games with high capability, then encouraging the club members of the Federation to establish a good base, by encouraging not only their first men's teams, but also their youth and juvenile teams as well as the women's teams. I believe that the planning stage has ended and now the implementation is going to start as of the 15 of April 1983.

Q: In your plan, with what games are you ready to start?

A: On the occasion of the 100 years of the birth of Late King Abdullah, the Founder of the Kingdom, the Federation decided to dedicate the beginning of its activities by having games played

by the elected five regional teams of Amman, Salt, Zarqa, Irbid and Irbid district. The games will be played following the route King Abdullah took starting at Aqaba, Ma'an, Madaba, Zarqa, Salt, Irbid and the last two games will be played in Amman. A special technical committee has been nominated to choose the National team of Jordan at the end of the tournament.

Q: Do you intend to participate in the Asian Games to qualify for Los Angeles?

A: Yes, this decision has been taken a long while ago, in the general meeting that the President and members of the Jordan Olympic committee had with the presidents of the Federation.

Q: What have you prepared for this participation?

A: We have already invited several foreign teams to come and play in Jordan, i.e. the Italian, Germans, Americans, Turkish, Greek. We already have two confirmed ones. The German team will play in Jordan between June 10 to 20. The British team will play during first week of September. The Italians have not confirmed a definite



Ismail Dajani

date, but we expect them to arrive in May. We are awaiting the response from the other countries.

Q: Don't you think that you need a highly qualified coach to train a national team?

A: Minister Ma'n Abu Sawan, Director of the Youth Organization, is working hard to bring an international Coach. I am confident that they will be successful soon.

Danny Blanchflower's Soccerstrip

THE TRAPPING TRIANGLE



LONDON - A foot and heading duel between Arsenal's Chris Whyte (No. 4) and Southampton's Steve Moran (centre) with Arsenal's David O'Leary (extreme right) in the First Division match at Highbury Saturday. (AP photo)

British soccer results

MATCHES of the 35th week of the first division tournament resulted in:
Aston Villa - Birmingham 1 - 0
Everton - Stoke 3 - 1
Manchester City - Liverpool 0 - 4
Norwich - Ipswich 0 - 0
Notts County - West Brom 2 - 1
Sunderland - Manchester United 0 - 0
Tottenham - Arsenal 5 - 0
Wulford - Luton 5 - 2

The three leading teams are:

Liverpool 77 points
Wulford 61 points
Manchester United 59 points

Jordanian team to Switzerland

AMMAN (Star) - The national basketball team will leave for Switzerland for matches with leading teams there. This trip is meant to train out national team for the coming semi-finals in order to qualify for the Los Angeles Olympics.

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th
There could be a little friction owing to a third person interfering between you and a loved one, but this should soon stop, so don't worry unduly. You could find yourself very popular this week, so use your ability to mix with all sorts of people to bring forward a plan which you had in mind for quite some time now. There could be a few delays and difficult moments early in the week, but if you have patience things should soon be running smoothly.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th
Your luck is very much to the fore romantically this week, and in fact, you should have more peace of mind and feel much more satisfied than for some time past. The actions of a third person who is very close to you may irritate you, and later, you could find that it affects you personally in a pleasing manner. You should not allow a rather difficult member of your family to persuade you to change your plans.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th
There could be a reunion with someone with whom you have recently quarreled, and this should make you feel much happier than you have been for some time. You should have the opportunity to spend quite a lot of your spare time this coming week, with someone who is very near and dear to you. If you do your best to remember to be a good listener, and say as little as possible.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th
Do try your very best to curb your rather dogmatic attitude of you could find that you upset a very genuine member of the opposite sex. New friendships are in the air this week, with an extra pleasant social round. You may feel just a little anxious regarding several changes in your week's progress, but don't worry, for everything should turn out extremely well.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th
You may be feeling just a little worried and anxious concerning someone who is dear to you, but by the end of the week, you should have reason to feel much easier in your mind. You should be more than delighted at some good and happy news of a member of the opposite sex who is close to you, and could be the cause of a small family celebration at the end of the week.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th
Around Wednesday or Thursday of this coming week, you may take an unexpected journey, which should bring you a lot of happiness and prove well worth your while. You would be well advised to let your intuition guide you on how to treat a new member of the opposite sex, whom you have found to be quite attracted to you.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st
Someone you are very fond of could make a suggestion which may fill your mind with exciting plans during this week. There could be a particularly enjoyable social outing this week, and through this, you should meet up with some new and interesting people. You would be wrong to doubt a good friend's intentions, so bide your time and await results rather than hastily criticizing. Very pleasing financial news could come your way this week.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st
You could receive quite a lot of help with a personal problem, from someone you had not thought of as a friend until quite recently. Some news which you may have been waiting rather apprehensively for, could arrive during this coming week, but it should prove better than you had thought. You will find that a loved one could be unusually stubborn over a minor issue.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st
Your week should be very bright all round, and you may find yourself spending quite some time fixing details of an important future event. A loved one may be rather hard to please this week, and you must use plenty of tact, but all should be well by the end of the week. You would be very well advised to take a close and trusted person into your confidence before making an important move during this coming week, and this way.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd
You should feel very pleased and flattered to receive an invitation from a most unexpected source this week. You may find that a romantic affair could be a little unsettled at the beginning of this week, but don't worry, for it should soon sort itself out. Slight interference from someone around you may irritate you a little, but the week should improve as it goes along. Keep a level head where friendships are concerned, and guard against neglecting old friends.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st
There may be an argument at home with a rather difficult person, but you could get the best of this by humoring them slightly. Affairs at work may be rather irritating, but you should be most successful where social activities are concerned. A friend may doubt your loyalty, but just provided your conscience is clear, you need say very little, and before the end of this week, you will be proved right.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th
You should have a good opportunity this week, to patch up a recent rift with a loved one, and there is every indication that they will meet you half way to this. You would be very well advised to make note of some advice which may be given to you by someone closely around you for you should have a chance to use it. Go ahead with your own plans this week, but do guard against discussing your plans with someone around you.

Thursday 7 April
Birthday Greetings to you. Intuition is likely to be a strong point for you during this coming year, for you will find that you are adopting a new outlook on the world, and that your unconscious self is telling you what to do... listen to its voice.
Whatever your circumstances, there is likely to be a romantic interest in the near future, bringing with it a happy, but also a certain amount of anxiety. If eligible, you could marry towards the end of the year.
An old family problem will arise again, and your advice will be sought to straighten it out. Avoid upsetting a younger member of the family who suffers from a streak of jealousy where you are concerned.
Your health shows every sign of improvement as the year advances, but, as ever, you must watch overindulgence and strain. You must try not to live on your nerves too much.

Friday 8 April
Birthday Greetings to you. Towards the end of June, you could receive an unexpected visit from an old friend, and as a result of this, you could find that you are in a much better position financially, and able to afford to treat yourself to those extra little luxuries.
For the eligible ones amongst you, there are indications of a lasting romance around September period, and this could very easily lead to marriage before your next anniversary. For both young and old, a happy and active social life lies ahead this year.
Careerwise, a person in a higher position could give you some very sound advice which you would be wise to accept, for there are strong signs of promotion to quite a responsible position.
Family affairs should be happy throughout the coming twelve months, and altogether, the year should be one of much satisfaction.

Sunday 10 April
Birthday Greetings to you. This will be a very surprising year in that practically all the plans you made for last year which did not work out, can successfully fulfilled this year.
Someone about your own age could cause a little friction towards the end of next month, and you should be cautious in what you say to this person.
Emotionally this will be a very eventful year, with a prospect of wedding bells for the young and eligible.
Someone whom you have not seen for some time will come back into your life, and travel may somehow be linked with this.
Financially, the situation could be a little uneven until the late summer, but in the end, you will gain the security that has up till now eluded you.

Saturday 9 April
Birthday Greetings to you. This year has every indication of being a good one, especially if you are prepared to make a real effort at advancement. There could be many opportunities coming your way but only if you seize these and act on them will your progress be assured.
An opportunity to travel could come your way and this may be the first step to realising an ambition of yours. It may be in connection with work, but there should also be a lot of pleasure attached to it.
An exciting new romance is strongly started for the single ones amongst you, and this could well result in an engagement before your next anniversary. For both young and old, social life should be fuller and more enjoyable this year than for some time past.

Monday 11 April
Birthday Greetings to you. Although you may feel in a rather depressed mood at the year commences, it will improve quite rapidly, and you are going to have one extremely successful year after the annual stages.
Romantically, there is going to be a great surprise about the end of September, and a person who has been out of your life for a considerable period will reappear.
For the older ones amongst you, a surprise financial gain is indicated, but don't be over-eager to rush out and spend. It may even be wiser to keep its existence a secret until you have decided what to do with it.
Family relationships could cause a little difficulty and it could take some months before tangles are finally straightened out.

Tuesday 12 April
Birthday Greetings to you. A very unexpected offer is likely to come your way by the late summer, from a person of influence, which in turn will enable you to fulfill a very long-standing ambition.
Financially, your year appears to be very comfortable. Through the astonishing insight of a close relative, you may well enjoy an unexpected piece of good fortune where money is concerned.
Those of you who are fond of travel will have a strong desire to go some distance at the end of August. This is likely to lead to new friends, and for the younger ones, a lasting romance is indicated.
Emotionally, you may feel a little unsettled towards the end of September, and it will be best to seek the advice of an intimate friend.

Wednesday 13 April
Birthday Greetings to you. A recent depression now looks to be receding into the background, and by September period, you should be feeling quite excited about several things which you will realise that you can plan on with a fair degree of safety. For example, you should be able, in the coming twelve months to do a little travelling, and there is a small increase coming your way financially.
Romance for the eligible and younger ones amongst you will be fuelled to the fore from July to November and could well culminate in the permanent coming together with a very attractive member of the opposite sex.
Also, by July period, you may find that you can ease down a little where the pressure of work is concerned which will be a help for you could be just a little over-worked.

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ



GARFIELD



FRANK AND ERNEST

